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HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 258. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Oct.	India	8000	...	...
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
21st "	Saxon	6000	Egypt	8000
28th "	Khedive-i-Hind	11500	...	...
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
1915.				
2nd January.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	1100
9th "	India	8000	...	...
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	1100
23rd "	Arabia	8000	...	...
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
For Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	20th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Kinai Maru.	B. Tauda	3808	1st Nov.	13th Nov.
Jiasen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	16th Nov.	27th Nov.
Yokasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

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GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
46, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Lavatories, Urinals, Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London A&C	8896	7th Nov.	....

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	...
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	...
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	...
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	...
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	...	21st "	...
City of Benares A&C	6984	...	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	5th May.	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	...

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and all particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga," 4,500 23rd October, 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Ballie" Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
CHAKDARA.	3080	Thurs., 29th Oct.,	6 p.m.	‡V. M.
LHASA.	2,184.	Fri., 30th Oct.	...	*Direct C. M.
LINGA.	2,185.	Mon. 2nd Nov.	11 a.m.	†P.B. D. and C. M.

‡Verawal, Mangrol.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Cutch Mandvi.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "CHAKDARA" 3080 tons, on Thursday, 29th October, calling at Verawal Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
29th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Massilia	5304	J. Thomson	31st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Chyssia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland	...	...
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
Prices Moderate.
F. CORNAGLIA,
Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

From,
D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd.
Manufactures, of Napiers Motors

To
Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

The trials covered a total distance of 506 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz. hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.

The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties. and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including accents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·34 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.

To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded, the maximum depth being 30 inches.

After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilites with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 50·52 miles per hour.

The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.

If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.

Assuring you always of our best attention.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully.
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVED FUND 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
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Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,600
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

ACCOUNTANCY, AUDITING & COMMERCIAL TRAINING, Term 3 Months to 3 Years. Fees: Rs. 15 to Rs. 300. Candidates for L. C. C. Examinations in Accountancy, Banking, &c., are enrolled at Reduced Fees. Apply COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 4271

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

CARLTON HOTEL.—Outram Road, Fort Bombay. Exclusively for Europeans. Electric lights and fans in all rooms. Lifts to all floors. Most central hotel in Bombay.

Terms from Rs. 6 per day or Rs. 150 per month

Suites by special arrangement.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED, for Hislop College, Nagpur, a professor of Persian, salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3001

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED an ENGINEER with Bombay First Class Examination of Competency and First Class of Punjab. Lodging, light, and fuel free. Services continuous, not seasonal. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary to THE SECRETARY, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City. 3008

WANTED.—Two European or Eurasian Apothecaries with qualifications similar to those possessed by Military Assistant Surgeons. Salary Rs. 110 to Rs. 160 per mensem. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Agent, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakpur.

JAMES WALKER,
Acting Agent.
3027

WANTED temporarily, an experienced European or Anglo-Indian Typist on Rs. 100 a month. Preference will be given to one having a knowledge of Shorthand. Applications should state age, educational qualifications and record of previous service, if any, and should be accompanied with testimonials (which will be returned). Applications will be received up to November 10th. Apply to the DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, C. I. D., Bankipur. 3025

WANTED—European or Anglo-Indian clerk for post on Rs. 100 which, though now temporary, will probably be converted shortly to permanent one on Rs. 100-5-150. Applicants should be proficient in Shorthand (Pitman's preferred) and typing and preference will be given to a man with working knowledge of accounts. Bachelor's quarters provided.

Apply, with copies of testimonials to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Shillong, 17th October, 1914. 3010

WANTED.—By the Cawnpore Municipality immediately on temporary appointment for four months, an Overseer on the consolidated pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.

The person appointed must possess 1st class Roorkee qualifications and must have had thorough practical experience in buildings, road and drainage work. Preference will be given to a man with a knowledge of sanitary plumbing work.

Application, in sealed covers endorsed "Overseer," with copies of not more than 3 recent testimonials, to be delivered to the Municipal Engineer, Cawnpore, on or before 5th November.

BASHIR-UDDIN AHMED,
Secretary, Municipal Board,
Cawnpore.

The 22nd October 1914. 3023

WANTED.

WANTED another to share office in Hornby Road. Apply to Box No. 970 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4260

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MANAGING CLERK required for a Solicitors' firm. Apply stating terms and qualification to Box No. 971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4261

WANTED.—POST as MANAGING CLERK in Attorney's office, wide experience of 15 years. High testimonial. Apply to Box No. 973 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4264

WANTED—Buyers to purchase a running profitable round concern in Bombay. Those willing to invest about Rs. 1,25,000 need write to Box No. 975 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4270

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in the vicinity of Mahaluxhmi with respectable European Family from November 1st. Apply to Box No. 965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4237

WANTED GRADUATES for the J. L. NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad, Pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Binding 2 years' stay in the school. Apply stating age, experience and nationality with copies of certificates to KHUSALDAS G. PATELL, Honorary Secretary. 4238

WANTED.—DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLE 2-speed, 1913, or 1914. State Particulars and absolutely lowest price for immediate cash BIGG-WITHER, ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., Graham's Building, Bombay. 4250

WANTED an ASSISTANT SURGEON who must have passed L. M. & S. examination for LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL, SHIKARPUR (Sind), Pay Rs. 130 plus Sind allowance Rs. 20 raising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to Rs. 180. Apply stating qualifications to Mr. JASHANMAL Local Secretary.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons possessing experience of deep boring work in alluvial soil and having the requisite mechanical knowledge for charge of the Cochin Boring.

Apply stating salary expected before the 9th November to the Undersigned.

W. HUTTON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.
Chepauk, 20th October, 1914. 3013

WANTED CAPITALISTS to invest from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 in a very lucrative sporting enterprise. 50 per cent. PROFITS guaranteed in one year. Absolute control of monies. Liberal terms with Share in profits, or Partnership with Suitable person who is willing to co-operate in the Scheme. Correspondence strictly confidential. Please write at once to Box No. 974 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4266

WANTED immediately for THE PALITANA STATE, KATHIAWAR a thoroughly qualified ENGINEER. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Pay up to Rs. 800 per month according to qualifications, with free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials regarding character and capability, and stating age, caste (if Indian), and what pay expected, to THE ADMINISTRATOR, Palitana State, Kathiawar. 4236

WANTED on monthly hire a STEAM LAUNCH, approximate tonnage 70 with or without crew for Harbour work. Coal and water will be supplied by Government.

Write giving particulars to the undersigned.

CAPTAIN WALTER LUMSDEN,
C.V.O., R.N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
Government Dockyard, Bombay.
4269

WANTED—For Temporary Water Supply Pumping Station, New Capital, Delhi, a thoroughly qualified Head Driver and Fitter.

Applicants must have obtained First Class Drivers' Certificate of any Local Government and must have had experience in the running of Worthington or other Pumps of 60 B. H. P. capacity and of Lancashire Boilers.

Salary Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem according to qualifications.

Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, 1st Project Division, Raisana, Delhi. 3005

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR to serve under the United Provinces Dufferin Fund association, with agreement for three years. Pay for those holding Medical degree or L. M. S. qualification, Rs. 100; for Certificated class, pay Rs. 50, plus Rs. 50 Local allowance.

Knowledge of Vernacular of these Provinces essential.

Apply stating age, qualifications, to INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, United Provinces, Lucknow. 3026

WANTED for the Government Monotype Press, Simla, a Senior Proof Reader capable of passing proofs for Press. Only professional Readers need apply. Certificate of character essential. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem, plus overtime (compulsory) and winter allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem for 5 months. Must be eligible for permanent appointment under Civil Service Regulations.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE MANAGER,
Government Monotype Press
Simla. S. W
3020

FOR SALE.

ROVER MOTOR CYCLES. 1914 Model, available for immediate delivery. W. H. THORNS and Co., Bombay. 4228

CARRIAGE and RUBBER TYRE. T. L. T. brand is the best and lasts longest. W. H. THORNS and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 4228

ONE 12 H. P. four seater MOTOR CAR for immediate sale. Perfect order Owner leaving Bombay. Will take Rs. 2,200. Apply to Box No. 969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4253

FOR SALE—HAND PRESS for pressing full pressed bales of cotton, hemps, etc. A rare opportunity. Apply JAMASJI & MANECKJI, 158, Foras Road, Napier Foundry, Byculla. 4242

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE.—Angelus Player with quantity of rolls, also card table, armchair and rocking horse. May be seen any time during day at. GILBERT BUILDING, ground floor, Babul Nath II Cross Road, Chowpatty. 4254

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

COMPULSORY SALE.—1. Ch. W. G. THE GUN, by Rifleite, 7 yrs. I. P. A. C., very well measured, a first class tournament pony, well bred, perfect mouth and manners and very fast, believed absolutely sound, Rs. 1,500 or offer.

2. Br. W. G. THE GNAT, 16-1, 7 yrs. a very handsome well bred horse, perfect mouth and paces, magnificent jumper, fast, should easily win steeple-chases, only sold as objects to mounted firing, otherwise quiet. Believed absolutely sound. Rs. 1,200.

3. A pair of Rampur long DOGS, tackle anything excellent workers, very fast and give good sport, Very friendly dogs. The pair, Rs. 60.

4. A 12 bore HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUN by Edwinson Green of Cheltenham and Gloucester. Whitworth compressed fluid steel barrels, left choke rubber heel pad, walnut stock, finish and every thing the best, in solid leather case with implements, as new, Cost £59. Offers.

5. 405 Winchester RIFLE with Lyman Sights, rubber heel pad and 50 rds, very little used, Rs. 80.

6. .256 Mannlicher, sighted by A. and N. Stores, London, absolutely accurate, very little used Rs. 75.

7. B. S. A. No 1 AIR RIFLE, as new, with automatic target, Rs. 36.

8. An Infantry Officer's SWORD with leather and steel scabbards, Rs. 35.

9. Haye's "Points of the Horse." new, Rs. 15.

10. Complete set of PASHTU BOOKS, as new, Rs. 20.

11. One Kangaroo hide Polo Saddle, complete, excellent condition, Rs. 45.

12. 3 English hog-skin POLO SADDLES, complete, excellent condition, each Rs. 45.

13. A first grade 12ft. Mahseer Rod, cork handle, rubber butt, two tops, Rs. 24.

14. An 11ft. Fly Rod (green), two tops Rs. 15.

15. Two high grade 4 inch reels with 200 yds. and 150 yds. best line, respectively, Rs. 30 and Rs. 25.

13, 14, 15 new last August.

16. A dozen brand new polo sticks, 54 inch, bamboo cigar heads, American Rubber tape handle, whippy canes, cost Rs. 24, Rs. 15.

N. M. MARTIN,
Central India Horse,
3026 Goona Cantt. C. I.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—Portion of a large and airy Bungalow at Mazagon. Apply to Box. No 972 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4262

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Chief Storekeeper to manage and supervise the Stores Department.

The pay of the post is Rs. 750/- rising by annual increments to Rs. 1000/- plus Rs. 100/- House Allowance. Leave under European Service Leave Rules.

The person appointed will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants must be of European birth, over 30 and under 40 years of age, have received their education in England and possess a good knowledge of accounts and office organisation.

Applications should state age and qualifications and be accompanied by copies of testimonials and should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Ballard Road

The selected candidates will be required to join as soon as possible after appointment.

Applications will be received up to 12 noon on 10th November 1914.

By order of the Trustees,
A. C. W. FOSBERY, M. Inst. C. E.,
4273 Ag. Chief Engineer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1914. 4219

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR MERCHANTS and CLIENTS are hereby informed that the business of MR. JOSEF BLUM, is being carried on as usual by his manager Mr. P. B. Dadina. Our clients are invited to complete their contracts and take delivery of goods indented.

P. B. DADINA,
per pro Josef Blum,
24, Meadows Street.
Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAREL KALA-CHOWKI ROAD, ABDUL REHMAN STREET (WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY), PAREL ROAD, SEEVRI CROSS ROAD, (VADALA).

High Court Suit No. 496 of 1913.

Haji Abdoola Haji Mahomed ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the said suit on the 19th day of March 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the following days, times and places, the following valuable landed properties..

LOT NO. 1.

PAREL, KALA CHOWKI ROAD PROPERTY ON WEDNESDAY, the 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Vacant land of Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Parel Kalachowki Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,680 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 168 New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by the property of Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, on the West by Lot No. 2 on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, and on the south by the property of Rachel Mill, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 8390 and 8392 and Street No. 61 and 65 Kala Chowki Road.

Particulars of Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with six chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3439 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No.. 168. New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No. 1 and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, and on the south by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 8389 and Street Nos. 101, 103, 53, 55, 57, 59..

Particulars of Lot No. 3:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with a chawl, standing thereon,—situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1039 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168, New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511 and 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No.. 2 on the west by Parel Road, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mills, Co., and on the south by a passage and beyond by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E." Ward No. 7501 and Street, No. 99, Kala Chowki Road.

LOT NO. 4: ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY ON THURSDAY THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1914 AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1440, New No. 7189, old Survey No. 1066 and New Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Memon Moosa Haji Hassam and on the south by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 21 and street No. 85.

LOT NO 5: PAREL ROAD PROPERTY, ON FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1914, at 4-30 P.M., (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground together with five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,538 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of the Parsi orphanage, on the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1039 (1), 1039 (2), 1039 (3), 1039 (4), 1039 (5) and Street Nos. 143A. 175, 147—169, 71, 1771A, 73, 173A, 173B.

LOT NO. 6: BUNGALOW WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC. AND DYEING FACTORY ETC., AT SEEWRI CROSS ROAD (VADALA): ON SATURDAY THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Tocca tenure together with a chawl, a bungalow, a dyeing factory (with a boiler and tubs) and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Seevri Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25904 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenueu under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3—4/2185 and 8/2186, 12/2186, 14/2186, 1/2194 and 2/2183 1A—2/2189, 2/2185, 6A/2184, 5/2213, 6/2186, and 12186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185, 4/2186, 6/2183, 1/2179, 5—7/2186, 11/2185, 7/2187. A7/2187, 8/2185, and 11/2186, 3a/2213, 3b/2213, 4/2194, 8b/2184, 8a/2184, 3/2194, 2—12/2193, 13/2186, 3/2186, 13/2185, 5—10/2185, 3/2182, 7/2188 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5b/2214, 5a/2213, and 2 a/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185 and 2—10/-2186, 9/2185, 2—12/2188 and 6/2187, 2/2213 5/2187 and 1—13/2188, 7—15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seewri Cross Road, on the West by the Vacant land of Jassin Britto and others, on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Sooleman Tar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 2131-32 and 34, 44 and Street Nos. 827, 822A, 825-26 etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS PIECE OF LAND, TOGETHER WITH THE BUNGALOW AND OUT-HOUSES, AT BORIVLI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ranchhordas Moolji, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 8th day of November, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent, in his following land with the bungalow and out-houses, on the premises at Borivli.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS:—All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent, above-named, and of the Official Assignee in all that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of Rambagh, admeasuring 1 acre and 20 goonthas or thereabouts with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate at Borivli, in Salsette Taluka, in the Registration District of Thana, and bearing Survey Nos. 3 and 2, Pot No. 2, and bounded on or towards the East by a portion of Rambagh, on or towards the West by the road, leading to Gorebunder, on or towards the South by a portion of Rambagh, on or towards the North by a portion of Rambagh, and which premises are now vacant.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the Vendor, the said Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate of the said Insolvent, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ANDHERI AND VILLA PARLE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the acting Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Chhotalal Mulchand Shah, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in two lots on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following two properties:—

LOT No. 1: ANDHERI PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and containing by admeasurement 5,451½ square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of Varkas Survey No. 11/110, Pot No. 3, the area of the whole Survey No. being 1 acre and 4 goonthas or thereabouts and the assessment payable in respect of the whole area is Rs. 5-8-0 and of the said portion of 5,451½ square yards is Rs. 2-12-0.

2 (a) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and containing by admeasurement 1 acre or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 20, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and 4, the assessment whereof is Rs. 6-12-0.

(b) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and containing by admeasurement 6 goonthas or thereabouts, bearing Varkas Survey No. 20, Falni Nos. 1 to 2, the assessment whereof is annas 4.

The total area of the land comprised in (1) and 2 (a) and (b) according to title deeds is 11,361 square yards and in the said land there is a well and on the said land there are mangoes and other trees and the whole area is bounded on the East, West and South by a water passage, and on the North by the property of Harichandra Jagonnath and the Government Tank.

LOT No. 2: VILLE PARLE PROPERTIES.

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ville Parle in the place called "Chikanichi Vadal" in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 7 goonthas or thereabouts the total yardage being 448 square yards and bearing Survey No. 122, Pot No. 12, the assessment whereof is 5 annas and 6 pies and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the ground of Jaet Gabrue Prel, on or towards the West by the land of Anton Peg Sume, on or towards the South by the ground of Tuming Zambu Ghoshal and on or towards the North by the ground of Bastiav Hanas.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ville Parla in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 12½ goonthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 145, Pot No. 1, the assessment whereof is Rs. 1-12-0 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 144, on or towards the West by Survey No. 143, on or towards the North by Pot Nos. 4 and 3 of Survey No. 143 and on or towards the South by Survey No. 143.

3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ville Parla in the place called "Karashi Vahal" consisting of two plots in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 18 goonthas, new admeasurement 2,190 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 143, Pot No. 3, the assessment whereof is Rs. 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the ground belonging to Jilam Souj and Pratiraj Marwari, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to Pedru Souj and Bastiav, on or towards the South by the ground belonging to Bastiav Ghoshal and Pedru Ghoshal and on or towards the North by the ground belonging to Jasub Prel, Kavasji Mancherji and Marya.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their office No. , Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th October, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY, 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS AND OTHER RETAIL PURCHASERS TO BUY THEIR STOCK FOR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hira building in Loharchawl near market all the remaining stock in trade and furniture etc., of the shop of Nassarbhoy Hassam Toy merchant on account and at the risk of the first purchaser consisting of a very large lot of fancy and mechanical toys, a large assortment of Baba garrics, folding cars, go-carts, Tricycles and horses, and baba motor cars of 2, 5, and 7 seats, figures, a good assortment of pocket and household electric lamps and torches, batteries, a large assortment of alarm and other timepieces, footballs and tubes, cricket sets, hockey sets, a good lot of draught and other games, butter churns, school bags, wall plush brackets, photo frames, braces, belts, birds cages, leather suit cases, thermos bottles, hair and clothes brushes, a large variety of cutlery, assorted Japanese scents, cash boxes, fancy plush and leather writing cases and jewellery and workboxes, a charming lot of presentation platedware consisting of cruets, pickle and jam frames, butter pots, dishes, trays, liquor sets, napkin rings, egg frames, inkstands, biscuit boxes, call bells, soda syphons, jardiniers, and pots, fancy Japanese goods, and all the furniture of the shop such as show cases, cupboards, benches, tables, chairs, electric lights, fans etc.

The above goods will all be sold off in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 29th October 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST MARINE CROSS LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 18th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr Chimanlal Kasondas and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nurmahomed Haji Ebrahim in pursuance of the power of sale in an indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd January, 1913, the following.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land containing by admeasurement 64 5/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2586 Street No. 6 and which all premises are situated at First Marine Cross Lane Guvlirad at Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or toward the East by the property of Rustomji Nasabhoy Thanawalla, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Remibai widow of Suni Haji Suleman, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Nusserwanji Pestonji Goss or Colabawalla and on or towards the South by Gowlirad and bear with other lands New Survey No. 8298.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Muila, Solicitors at Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1914.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! **Tel. 1271 No.**

Great Patriotic Film.

"ENGLAND EXPECTS"

An All British Picture.

A stirring patriotic military Drama dealing with the present day situation. It is a story which will appeal to every patriotic citizen. Besides it is topical film in every sense of the word, showing actual scenes in London on the outbreak of the war.

is the first film of its kind that has come to Bombay.

I the film of the moment.

WE EXPECT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD TO SEE THIS GREAT PATRIOTIC PICTURE.

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5- 6 45. / Extra .. 11-15 to 12-30.

DANCE.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY PIERSE.

Also under the Patronage and presence of The Royal Belgium and Allied Countries Consuls,

The Bombay Branch of the

Ex: Soldiers' Society of India and Burma

Will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 1914.

IN AID OF THE BELGIUM WAR RELIEF FUND.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.

Entrance Rs. 3-0-0 One Gent. and Lady.

Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

Tickets may be had from any of the members or the following:—

G. A. NEWBY, Bazargate Police Station;

G. THOMPSON, Fire Brigade Station, Byculla;

OR THE BRANCH SECRETARY

W. J. PRYKE, Asst. Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

THE BOMBAY CHEESS CLUB.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN—PRESIDENT.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT under the auspices of this club WILL BE HELD in the LAST WEEK of NOVEMBER next, at Bombay. It will be confined solely to players of the Bombay Presidency and will consist of two classes:—

A class to consist of expert players, the entrance fee for which will be rupees five.

B Class to consist of amateurs the entrance fee for which will be rupees three.

Handsome money prizes to the successful competitors will be awarded according to the number of entries in either class.

The number and amount of prizes, as well as time and place for holding the tournament will be hereafter notified.

Entries WILL BE CLOSED on the 11th NOVEMBER next. Applications for entries accompanied with the necessary fee to be made on or before the 10th NOVEMBER next.

For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES at the Club Rooms, 101, Meadow Street Fort.

C. K. GADGIL,
J. M. CURSETJEE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Chess Club.

Bombay Chess Club.
8th October, 1914. 4068

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1 00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Churchgate Street.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Rangoon	(F M S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F M S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent p. a. on the minimum monthly balance, if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

Post Box No 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kelantan), Penang, Singapur, Hong kong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs 1 lakh

Sums above Re 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Odt. 28.

Unsettled conditions affecting north-west India are more marked and numerous dust and thunderstorms with a little rain have been reported. Monsoon continues active in the south of the peninsula, while a few falls of rain have occurred in Burma and north-east India.

The chief amounts are:—Burdwan, Tinnevelly and Madura, one inch and Madras one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-west India

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the sub montane districts; night temperature is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Ahmedabad and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and generally lightly clouded in the southern half. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in south-east Madras and fairly general in Malabar. Conditions are unsettled in Baluchistan and north-west India; rainfall of importance, however, has been reported only from Quetta.

Nearly general rain likely in south-east Madras and local rain in Malabar. A few showers are possible in upper Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total fall since to date.	Variation fall since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	92.7	76.8	46	0.00		—0.07
Do. (26th)	87.6	76.7	80	0.78		0.71
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. (26th)	96.7	80.1	53	0.53		0.33
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93 3	67.5	64	9 71		4.97
Rawalpindi	73.5	57.0	97	0.0	26.81	3.52
Lahore	87.2	61.3	79	0.01	21.05	5.79
Hissar	89.6	62.7	62	..	18.78	
Ambala	83.7	57.1	73	..	33.64	0.96
Delhi	86.2	68.8	69	..	29.56	5.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.4	67.6	57	..	20.67	4.38
Mainpur	88.7	60.8	65	..	24.74	0.21
Jhansi	92.7	65.3	43	..	24.20	—10.33
Cawnpore	88.4	62.1	66	..	28.33	—5.20
Allahabad	89.1	60.3	67	..	26.24	0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	97.1	69.0	63	..	4.42	2.17
Karachi	86 8	76.4	71	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	8 .1	67.3	33	..	18.79	—0.26
Jaipore	91 8	68.0	51	..	24.50	2.60
Kotah	95.2	69.4	45	..	24.64	—1.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj						
Dwarka	85.2	72.7	83	..	17.16	3.47
Veraval	91.1	71.8	51	..	27.17	0.74
Rajkot	97.3	67.3	55	..	34.51	8.68
Bhavnagar Para	9 .0	67.8	53	..	39.10	19.22
Surat	87.5	70.3	59	..	57.65	17.08
Ahmedabad	97 6	72.6	54	..	39.72	10.60
Deesa	98.1	62.4	49	..	26.58	8.21
Neemuch	92 6	68.1	49	..	29.15	1.88
Indore	90.1	62.1	56	..	26.36	—4.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87 9	61.5	63	..	47.21	—4.01
Saugor	90.4	66.1	46	..	32.11	—11.06
Hoshangabad	90.9	68.0	64	..	43.90	—2.72
Khandwa						
Akola	95.8	66.3	37	..	26.64	—8.54
Amraoti	93.1	67.8	47	..	31.93	0.48
Nagpur	92 9	68.9	52	..	30.82	—5.44
Chanda	90 9	64.2	3	..	35.74	—13.48
Raipur	90.7	65.4	74	..	41.43	—4.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.8	76.4	70	..	81.29	10.79
Ratnagiri	98 9	73.1	41	..	12563	26.52
Marmugao	87.8	74.1	7	..	11356	23.83
Karwar	92.5	70.2	86	..	14687	29.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94 0	68 1	52	..	27.21	6.37
Ahmednagar	90.6	69.9	39	..	17.39	—2.3.
Poona	91 2	8 .5	55	..	30.08	5.85
Sholapur	93.2	65.4	51	..	24.18	—2 02
Bijapur	91.1	64.4	50	..	13.85	—3 44
Belgaum	86.2	6 ..	5	..	30.43	37.51
Aurangabad	91.4	61..	32	..	25.06	—0.85
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.6	65 1	7	..	53.56	15.92
Hyderabad	88.2	65.1	72	..	39.52	12.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.8	75.4	72	..	14180	26.47
Calicut	88.2	74.2	92	0.10	109.5	11.59
Cochin	88.5	73.1	79	0.65	63.55	—1.01
Colombo	87.2	74.2	95	0.21	34.11	0.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.0	72.2	81	..	25.75	—4.16
Bellary	91.2	67.1	59	..	15 20	0.89
Guddapah	89.5	67.7	78	..	20 7.	—8.36
Madras	85.6	73.8	97	5.46	43.46	7.58
Bangalore	82 6	64.4	82	..	20.11	—4.99
Coimbatore	86.4	70.4	78	0.28	11.33	—0.23
Trichinopoly	85 0	72.1	83	0.42	12.00	—5.91
Negapatam	83 3	73.6	95	0.65	31 54	11.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th October 1914, was 30.128 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the above values barometer reading since above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 27th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.882 Inches.
Temperature of Air	83.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 "
Dew Point	68.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.606 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	4.4
Maximum temperature of Air	91.8 "
Minimum do. do.	77.2 "
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	N....NE,E,NE,E,ENE,WNW,NW,ENW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	120 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	28	m 7 36	25 11	28	m 0 52	19 9
Th.	29	m 8 14	24 6	29	m 1 32	18 9
F.	30	m 8 52	23 0	30	m 2 17a	18 6
S.	31	m 9 10	25 1	30	m 2 50	19 7
Sun.	Nov. 1	m 9 52a	26 4	31	m 3 20	17 4
M.	2	m 10 15	26 4	31	m 3 31	19 5
Tu.	3	m 10 55a	27 6	Nov 1	m 3 48a	16 9
W.	4	m 10 38	26 4	2	m 4 39	19 2
Th.	5	m 11 25a	27 11	3	m 4 40a	15 11
F.	6	m 11 5	28 4		4 14a	19 1
S.	7	m 11 55a	28 3		5 6a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 28 (Wednesday)	" 6h 37m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 29 (Thursday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 7m.
" 30 (Friday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 7m.
" 31 (Saturday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Sunday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 2 (Monday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 3 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov 2nd 6h 12.6 a.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE WORLI OUTFALL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when among other business transacted, consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to state that every year complaints are received about the nuisance from the Low Level Channel near the Worli Outfall immediately after the rains when the water in the Channel is much reduced in depth. This nuisance cannot be prevented, partly because it has been necessary to allow some mills to drain their dirty water into the Channel, but chiefly because in the absence of drainage in the north of the Island, a large amount of soiled water is bound to percolate into the channel. Even when drainage is provided, a channel which receives so much stormwater is bound to get some unclean matter along with it. The remedies for the nuisance are firstly the drainage of the north of the Island and secondly the provision of pumps at the Outfall whinh will draw off the water in the channel rapidly. The question of providing the necessary pumps is under the consideration of the Corporation while the proposals for drainage have been generally approved. Both undertakings, however, must take time and in the meantime the nuisance referred to above is very considerable. I propose therefore to install temporarily at the stormwater outlet at Worli a 9 inches centrifugal pump capable of lifting about 1,500 gallons of water per minute with an oil engine for driving the pump at a cost of Rs. 7,800 as detailed in the accompanying estimate. As there is no provision in the current year's budget to meet this expenditure, I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Commitee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 7,800 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be given.

CONSTRUCTION OF FEEDER LINES IN ASSAM.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN CONCESSIONS OFFERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Secretary of State has now agreed to a substantial improvement in concessions offered under the branch line terms for the construction of railways in the province of Assam and a resolution relating to the construction of feeder lines in that province will shortly be issued by the Government. It is also understood that the resolution will announce the improvement in terms offered for the feeder lines in other parts of India.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. W. H. Hughes, Paymaster, Royal Naval Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, has reported to the police that he drew a cheque for Rs. 3,000 on Messrs Thomas Cook and Sons in favour of Captain Cooper, Master of the S. S. Teesbridge, on the 17th instant, signed it and left it with the clerk for delivery. On the 26th instant he learnt that the cheque was missing and on making enquiries, he ascertained that the cheque was cashed on the 21st instant the payment being made on account of Government.

Pundlik Rowji, a landed proprietor in Parel has reported to the police that a relative of his removed a safe, containing ornaments, precious stones and cash collectively valued at Rs. 49,039, deposited with his friend for safe custody. He had not authorised the removal.

Mr. O. T. Faulkner has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Agricultural Service and posted to the Punjab as Third Deputy Director of Agriculture.

"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors.

Our Cigarettes rule supreme for the last 50 years.

SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100	Rs.	2	12
Alphar	"	"	"	3	4
Lady	Medium	"	"	3	6
Q. Alexandra	"	"	"	3	8
Connaught	Large	"	"	4	8
Star of India	"	"	"	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	"	"	6	0

FOR LADIES

Russian style	Plain	Per 100	"	3	4
"	9 Tipped	"	"	3	12

The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

Wana-Ranee

Regd

The Perfume of Ceylon

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST LONDON

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your clothes dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 27th.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £427,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3 300
" " Imports	26,611
Mid. American	4.85
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Oct. 27th.

Tone 'Cloths' India demand disappointing.
Tone "Yarns" large inquiry.

WOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 27th

	Bales.
Total amount sold during sales ..	13,900
Vicanere first white highest price ..	14
" " lowest " ..	12½
" Ordinary " highest " ..	11
" " white owest	10
Candahar first white highest	12
" " owest	11
" Ordinary highest	10½
" " lowest	9
Bicanere white highest	9½
" owest	8½

Tone Brisk.

London, Oct. 27th.

Java Sugar afloat	23
Copper	54½

Coals twelve tonnage scarce.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 27th.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	46-9
Calcutta linseed Oct.-Nov...	45-3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Calcutta	45-6
Para Rubber ov.	2 6½

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 28th October

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Imported by Bank.

Exports of Treasure.

Rates are unchanged and there is little business doing on either side of the account.

Quotations—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3 7/8
T.T. forward Nov. ..	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING		
Private D.D ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 1/8
60 d/s Japan	1	47½

COTTON.

News by the mail regarding the American crop is satisfactory. Few estimates of the yield have been published, but the opinion seems to be that the crop will turn out about fifteen million bales. The Texas out-turn is expected to be exceptionally good. An early killing frost would be unfavourable owing to late planting of a considerable portion of the crop.

Late yesterday the local market advanced owing to some profit taking, and buying by Japan export houses. This morning good Broach was quoted Rs. 169, fully good Bengal Rs. 113 and fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 130. During the day prices have advanced about Rs. 2 as speculators are still covering in the bazaar. Closing rates are as under, the tone being steadier.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 172 March.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha...	Rs. 161 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 158 "
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 153 "
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	Rs. 149 "
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 144 "
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 141 "
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 131 "
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 121 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 121 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 118 Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 116 Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 116 Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone firm.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 6-12-0 R.T.
Linseed:—Tone firm, good inquiry.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 6-8-0 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 6-8-0 B.T.
Poppyseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10-0 B.T.
Castorseed:—Tone firm.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 5-9-0 R.T.
Mowraseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-0-0 B.T.
Tilseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 67-0-0.
White Khandeish Nov. Rs. 40-0-0.

RECEIPTS

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday,

Cotton	1,294	Bales.
Wheat	24,304	Qrs.
Linseed	399	"
Rape Rai etc	1 049	"
Gingellyseed	621	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	412	"
Castorseed	294	"
Rice	1,670	"
Myrabolams	3,332	"
Cottonseed	629	"
Mowraseed	387	"
Jeera	834	"
Aniseed	43	"
Maize	60	"
Barley	Nil	"

THE PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1913.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, in submitting the Second Administration Report for the year ending 31st December, 1913, says that the year opened with 65 patients remaining over in the Hospital at the end of the last year, which, added to 675 new admissions made during the year under review, brought the total number of patients treated during the period to 740, out of whom 377 were males, 319 females, and 45 children. Out of this total, 354 were treated in the Medical Department, 194 in the Surgical Department, 33 in the Obstetric Department, 38 in the Gynaecological Department and 121 in the Ophthalmic Department.

Out of these, 155 paid full fees, 207 paid reduced fees, and 378 were absolutely free patients. Again, out of these, 341 were cured, 261 were discharged relieved or at their own request, 53 died, and 85 remained in the Hospital for treatment during the following year.

Of the 53 deaths recorded during the year, 5 took place within one day, 5 within two days, 4 within 3 days, and 6 within a week, after the admission. These figures are mentioned particularly to show that admissions are freely made without any restriction whatsoever of any character, even in the most advanced and hopeless stages of illness, without the slightest regard being paid to the chances of recovery, or even to the effect such admissions necessarily have upon the mortality returns of the Institution, the one essential circumstance that is always borne in mind, being the relief of distress under all conditions.

From the statements of accounts and expenditure for the actual working of the Hospital it will appear that on the whole, taking every source of income into consideration, there has been a total deficit of Rs. 5,493-7-1 at the end of the period under review.

During the period covered by the report, the total amount of expenditure came to Rs. 89,321-2-3.

The total average expenditure came to Rs. 3-8-1 per patient per day as against Rs. 4-12-4 per patient per day, of the last year. Continued and persistent attempts are still being made to reduce expenditure in every possible direction. The actual amount of subscriptions received during the year under review was Rs. 52,532-7-3.

Strenuous efforts are being made to enhance the Endowment Fund with a view to improve the financial condition of the Institution and to place it on a firm and permanent basis. The Trustees of the Wadia Charities have, with the sanction of the High Court, given a further donation of Rs. 2,00,000, towards the Endowment Fund.

The Trustees of the Pallonjee Dorabjee Doli Meherjee Charity, and of the Jivanjee Eduljee Commissariawalla Charity have also contributed to the Hospital sums of Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

The Trustees of the Allbless Charities have also undertaken to give annually to the Hospital for its current expenses the excess (at present amounting to Rs. 500 per year) of income over expenditure of a Fund held

All these [illegible] Endowment Fund roughly to Rs. 5,00,000 and will have the effect of substantially supplementing the resources of the Institution.

With the addition of another sum of Rs. 5,00,000 it is confidently expected that the Hospital will make both ends meet, taking into account the income derived from the fees from patients. The Committee hope that the Parsee public will continue in the future to help it as much as it has done in the past, and enable them to build up an Endowment Fund large enough to place it beyond the possibility of want.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 213,176; Proceeds sale of painting presented by Mr. Wm. Chas. Smith. Rs. 50; Bai Shri Motiba Saheb of Patdi, Rs. 200; per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 265; per Major F. de B. Hancock, Probandar:—Mr. Kasam Abu Rs. 25, Mrs. Simons Rs. 20, Mrs. Trachler Rs. 20, Sundries Rs. 47, total Rs. 112; Women of Palitana State, per Mrs. Strong:—Wives of farmers and others Rs. 266, Wives of Bhayats of Palitana State Rs. 168, Wives of Palitana State servants and citizens Rs. 139, Mrs. H. S. Strong Rs. 100, Chokwala Ranisaheb of Palitana Rs. 50, Dadimasaheb Rs. 50, Keralawala Ranisaheb of Palitana Rs. 50, Faibasaheb Rs. 50, Wives of K. S. Lukhdhirji of Morvi Rs. 50, Bansdawala Ranisaheb of Palitana Rs. 50, Masaheb Rs. 40, Family of K. S. Vijayasinhji of Adpur Rs. 30, Ladies of Nanimal Bhayat Rs. 15, Mrs. Dolatram Motiram Rs. 10, total Rs. 1,068; per Mrs. F. C. Ostreham, Broach:—Mrs. Motilal Chunilal Rs. 101, Mrs. Trimbaklal Rs. 50, Mrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia Rs. 15, Sundries Rs. 49, total Rs. 215; Ladies of Kalyan Town, Rs. 5; A bet, Rs. 5; per Rewa Kantha, Panch Mahals Branch:—per Mamlatdar of Kalol, Rs. 1,285; per Mrs. Oldfield, Jetalsar:—Mrs. Surag Kotila Rs. 25, Raniji of Bantwa Rs. 15, Mrs. Mugatrai Rs. 5, total Rs. 45; Cathedral Girls High School, Rs. 150; Cathedral Girls High School Social Club, Rs. 50; Mrs. Khurshedji D. Shroff, Rs. 50; Miss Khurshedji D. Shroff, Rs. 20; Mrs. Jamshedji M. Sethna, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 2,16,751.

Surat Branch:—11 cases, jackets, vests, bandages, books, etc.

Nasik Branch:—1 case pyjamas, socks, mufflers, etc.

Hoshangabad Branch:—1 case, ticking, caps and cigarettes.

Junagadh Branch:—Balaclava caps and jug covers.

Poona Branch:—Cardigan jackets.

Godhra Branch:—Cardigan jackets and socks.

Jamnagar Branch:—1 case, tobacco, operation sheets, pyjamas, etc.

Miss Gordon:—Games.

Mrs. Cling:—Cuffs.

A Sympathiser:—Clothes and Magazines.

Mrs. Forbes, Amraoti:—3 cases, linen, cards, books, etc.

Rani Saheb and Zenana Ladies, Limbdi State:—101 brass trays, 101 brass cups, 30 brass lotas, 10,000 cigarettes 5 pieces mull-mull books etc.

Mrs. F. Potts:—Blankets.

Mrs. Chatt:—Clothes and Books.

Mrs. A. Sarabhai:—2 pieces cotton.

Ladies Social Club:—25 flannel vests.

Mr. Dadabhoy D. Pudumjee:—2 bales cotton.

Anon:—Muffler.

Mrs. Knox, Bushire:—2 cases books.

Mrs. M. J. Khambatta:—Games, songs, clothes, books, etc.

Miss McIntyre:—Mufflers and handkerchiefs.

Mrs. J. J. B. Benson, Thana:—Large quantity blankets, 7 caps.

Mr. Amirudin Tyabjee. -Thermos flasks and tooth brushes.

Little Marjorie:—Toys.

Cathedral Girls High School:—Mufflers.

Mrs. Roe, Manmad:—Socks and bed-socks.

Mrs. Symons, Porbandar:—Cup covers, operation clothes, pillowcases, etc.

Clothes:—A. E. G., Messrs. Spencer and Co., My humble mite, Mrs. Ernest Pierce.

Books and Magazines:—Mr. A. E. Mould, Mr. M. Sheth, Miss Doctor, Mr. M. T. Mullen, Mr. J. E. Killeen, Mr. Mahaluxmiwala, "Carbineer," Mrs B. J. Desai, Mr. Duggan, Mr. B. Aitken, A friend, A Parsee Lady and Gentleman.

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

Among the crew of the Holt liner Troilus, sunk by the Emden, was a European who was shipped on board at Colombo as a distressed British seaman to London. The man, whose name is F. Walker, belonged to the Ribers, which was sunk along with the Lud, Tymeric and "Foyle," so his "distress" has been redoubled.

A GERMAN ON INDIA.

My Indian Reminiscences

By Dr. PAUL DEUSSEN.

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

In recording my impressions of my trip to India in the winter of 1892-93, and thus presenting them to the public I have yielded to the wishes of my friends, partly because notwithstanding the shortness of my stay in India, I was enabled, being favoured by circumstances, to get a deeper insight into the life of the natives than a European usually gets.

My knowledge of Sanscrit, the study of it had been to speak, my daily bread for the twenty years previous to my trip, was of immense service.

What was to be of still greater use to me in India than the knowledge of the ancient and sacred language of the land, was the fact that I had happened to have spent the best energies of a number of years in entering into the spirit of the Upanishads and the Vedanta based upon them.

CONTENTS.

Introductory; From Marseilles to Bombay; Bombay; From Bombay to Peshawar; From Peshawar to Calcutta; Calcutta and the Himalayas; From Calcutta to Bombay via Allahabad; From Bombay to Madras and Ceylon; Homeward Bound. Appendix:—Philosophy of the Vedanta. Farewell to India: A Poem.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27.

Ares	F. Hawes	Abadan Oct. 12.
Oct. 29		
Ariosto	A. Booth	Hull Sept. 23.
Lhasa	Penney	Karachi Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Whateley Hall	A. Mead	Hull via Port Said
Steinbergen	Yonge	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Hellas for Bangkok.
Do. Olympia for Liverpool
Do. Banca for China Ports.
Do. Baron Balfour for Barrow in Furness.

S. S. Ares:—The steamer Ares, 2,316 tons, Captain F. Hawes, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Abadan which port she left on October 12 with a cargo of liquid fuel.

S. S. Ariosto:—The steamer Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Captain A. R. Booth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull which port she left on September 23 with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on October 26 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Steinbergen:—The steamer Steinbergen, 2,453 tons, Captain W. Yonge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Whateley Hall:—The steamer Whateley Hall 2,380 tons, Captain A. E. Mead, sailed yesterday for Hull via Port Said with a general cargo.

The O. S. K. steamer Shinchiku Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th and is due on the 31st instant, and the steamer Malay Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 27th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York passed the Canal on the 26th instant, and is due to arrive at Bomaby about noon on the 5th November.

Wednesday, October 28th

P. DOCK.

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
Clan Maclean	Williamson 31.10	J. Finlay & Co.
Colenso	Branton	J. Finlay & Co.
Kermesmoor	Skeleron 31.10	K. N. & Co
Maria C.	30.10 Schroppa	Italian S. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

India	Kenrick 31.10	P. & O. Co
City of London	Elliott 29.10	K. N. & Co
Chaldare	Sparrow 29.10	M. M. & Co
Favonian	Hicken 28.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Groeswen	31.10 Jones	Balli Bros
Massilia	Thomson 30.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Oriental	Valentine 4.11	P. & O. Co
Perla	31.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Rangoon Maru	31.10 Nonuras 1.10	N. Y. K. & Co
Tecebridge	Cooper 30.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Varilefs Constantinos	Manairs 31.10	Balli Bros
Wartenfels	Williams 1.11	W. & A. G. & Co

Harbour Wharf.

Irrawadi	Goolam	Bo. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Padika	Rose	M. M. & Co

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Appledore	Jones	K. N. & Co
Ares	Hawes	
Ariostos	Booth	
Baron Balfour	Symonds	
Braslana	Snowdon	
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Colaba	J. W. Ross	M. M. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co.
Chantala	Rice	M. M. & Co
Earl of Douglas	Renn	
Glenclony	Taylor	
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Bug	F. F. Campbell & Co
Itonus	Carey	
Inverness	Venus	Andrew Yule & Co
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Karmala	Evans	
Lhasa	Penney	M. M. & Co
Lockaley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lal Sang	Mooney	
Malunted	Paulsen	
Marlaa	Schroffacan	
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Farnus	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay Co.
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
Ponus	Hayward	Standard Oil Co
Queen Maud	Howes	
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Singa	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOR NEW YORK.

INDIA (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 90 cwts. cashew nuts, N. Cassam; 3 bales buffalo hides, R. M. Kooka.

PERLA (s) 10 bales weaving dirty cotton, 15 bales waste cotton, 18 bales oily cotton, 4 bales waste oily cotton, 30 bales dropping cotton, 55 bales cotton fly, 2 bales sizing cotton, N. Dwarkadas; 2,000 cwts. linseed, 49 cwts. mowra seed, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

BANCA (s) 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,446 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

RANGOON MARU (s) 3 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

BANCA (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

RANGOON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

BANCA (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

BANCA (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

RANGOON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

RANGOON MARU (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, M. Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Jelunga from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—43 bags almonds, 23 bags coffee, 25 cases aloes, 40 bags gum arabic, 9 numbers empty gas cylinders, 120 drums olive oil, 41 bundles dry fish, 12 bundles tarpaulins, 14 cases 7 bundles specie.

S. S. Braziliana from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,827 tons coal.

S. S. Hellas from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—24,682 pieces 3,082 bundles teak scantlings, 6,500 pieces yang scantlings, 6,660 pieces sleepers, 698 squares, 1,995 pieces wagon boards.

S. S. Ares from Abadon, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—8,83,240 gallons liquid fuel in bulk.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY BANKING CO. CASE.

HOW THE ACCOUNT BOOKS WERE WRITTEN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector E. Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shri Krishna Kothavle, Manager of the Bombay Banking Co., his nephew Malad Ganesh Kothavle, and Rupchand Sarupchand, proprietor of the Wai Motor Car Co., with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 65,000, falsification of accounts, and abetment. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings, on behalf of Mr. Vaidya, one of the Directors.

Keshao Shridhar Bosekar, late shroff of the Bombay Banking Company, examined by Mr. Morris, said the Bank's shroff-book, payment and receipt, daily cash balances etc., for the year 1913, were mainly written by him under the instructions of the first accused. The account of the third accused opened on the 5th September 1912 with an over-draft of Rs. 3,091-6-3. The account remained in debit till December 1912, and on the 1st January 1913 a balance debit of Rs. 9,918-10-6 was brought forward. On the 28th July, 2nd August, 9th August, 14th August, and 6th September, hundies to the amount of Rs. 60,000 were discredited and were credited to this account. No monies had been received, and the entries made showing actual notes of Rs. 1,000 each received were false and written at the dictation of the first accused. No monies were received on these hundies and only entries were made diminishing the over-rising balance debts consequent on the continual withdrawals taking place. The shroff's cash balance book for the 26th July showed five notes of Rs. 1,000 in hand. The 27th being Sunday, no alteration in the figures took place. On Monday the 28th, the shroff's receipt book showed 39 notes of Rs. 1,000 each received, making a total of 44. The shroff's payment book for the 28th showed 52 notes of Rs. 1,000 each paid out or eight notes of Rs. 1,000 each more than were received. The discrepancy could only be explained that in falsifying the books no care was taken to see that they tallied. Similarly on the 13th August 1913 there were no notes of Rs. 1,000 each in hand at the end of the day. The shroff's receipt book of the 14th showed 59 notes of Rs. 1,00 each received. The shroff's payment book for the same day showed 47 notes of Rs. 1,000 paid out, yet the balance of the Rs. 1,000 notes in hand at the end of the day was four only or a deficiency of 8 notes of Rs. 1,000. Likewise on the 5th September 1913 the shroff's cash balance register at the close of the day showed 1 note of Rs. 1,000 in hand and no notes of Rs. 500. The shroff's receipt book of the 6th September showed 26 notes of Rs. 1,000 received a total of 27 and one note of Rs. 500. The closing balance of the shroff payment book for the 6th September showed 23 notes of Rs. 1,000 each paid out and none of Rs. 500. The correct balance in hand should therefore be 4 notes of Rs. 1,000 each and, one note of Rs. 500, whereas the shroff's cash balance book showed only 2 notes of Rs. 1,000 each and none of Rs. 500.

The hearing was again adjourned.

A CLERK'S CLAIM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Shaik Ahmedudin Najmudin charged Ashabai and three others with bigamy. Mr. M. B. Kolasker, barrister-at-law appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that Ashabai, who was his wife, had committed bigamy with the other three accused, and deserted him. These three accused had not yet been arrested.

One Guni Mahomed said he was Ashabai's lawful husband. He had stood surety for her.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, who appeared on behalf of Guni Mahomed, applied that the charge against Ashabai, who had died subsequent to the institution of the proceedings, be abandoned, and the surety bond be cancelled.

His worship granted the application.

A Municipal clerk who had come to prove Ashabai's death, was told that that fact had already been proved, and his evidence was not required. He however claimed fees for coming to the Court to give evidence.

Mr. Godinho said he had requested the Municipality to send a clerk to give evidence in the case. He was not prepared to pay any fees and thereby create a precedent.

His Worship asked if the clerk had come in a gharry.

The clerk replied in the negative.

His Worship said he was not eligible for any fees.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Christo Manuel, a Goanese, was charged with trespass, theft in a building, and with being in possession of five sovereigns which he could not satisfactorily account for.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 24th instant Mr. Framroze Ardeshir Vakil of Pedder Road heard some one descending the staircase of his bungalow, but he found no one there. Subsequently the accused was seen in Mr. P. B. Jijibhoy's compound by his watchman and as he could not explain why he was there he was taken to a police chowkie. On being searched, one sovereign and five rupees were found on him. He could not account for how he came to have those things in his possession. Just then a telephonic message from Mr. Vakil came to the effect that some one had entered his bungalow and removed some articles valued at Rs. 25.

The accused was convicted. He admitted eight previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to undergo an aggregate term of rigorous imprisonment for two years and three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

THE BACK BAY INCIDENT.

BURNETT-DHONDY CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases in which Lt.-Col. S. H. Burnett charged Mr. Dosabhoy J. Dhondy with insult, and Mr. Dhondy charged Lt.-Col. Burnett with insult and assault. Mr. Baker, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitor, appeared for Lt.-Col. Burnett, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. B. J. Dhondy, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleaders, appeared for Mr. Dhondy.

Mr. D. Dhondy, further cross-examined by Mr. Baker, said he had stated that when asked his name at Chowpatti, Col. Burnett pretended not to understand what the sepoy asked him, because later on Col. Burnett asked the sepoy who his "sahib" was and the reply was given him. Witness did not interrupt Col. Burnett when the latter was speaking to the sepoy. Capt. Harkness did not tell him to keep quiet. Witness took a gharry while approaching Government House, as he was tired. When Col. Burnett entered the gate, witness was not paying off the gharrywalla. The gharrywalla saw the sepoy and others, and fearing a detention he went away. Col. Burnett and the "jemadar" had a talk inside the Government House compound. At Marine Lines Col. Burnett and his friend saw the witness and consulted each other as to what they should do?

Mr. Baker: Are you a thought-reader? You did not hear them speak?

Witness: No.

Witness further said he did not tell Inspector Morris that he wanted to make an example of Lt.-Col. Burnett as Captain Vinter had been made an example of before. He told Mr. Morris that Col. Burnett's name could be had when Captain Vinter's name was got

Mr. Baker: What did you read about Captain Winter's case?

Mr. Dhondy, pleader, objected.

Mr. Baker said he asked that to show Mr. Dhondy's state of mind.

His Worship overruled the question.

The witness further said that if he thought anything derogatory to his position were said he would take it as an insult as anybody else would.

Re-examined by Mr. Dhondy, pleader, the witness said he had followed Col. Burnett all along with a view not to excite him but only to ask his name.

S. J. Patel, an audit clerk, examined by Mr. Kanuga, said Mr. Dhondy and he were taking a walk along the sea-face, and so were Col. Burnett and his friends. Mr. Dhondy, in trying to pass Col. Burnett's friend, slightly touched him. Mr. Dhondy at once said he was sorry, whereupon the gentleman, whom he had touched, nodded. Then Col. Burnett came up, gave Mr. Dhondy a push and said, "You blind man, go back." Witness next described what happened when Mr. Dhondy tried to get Col. Burnett's name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker, the witness said they were walking at an ordinary pace and there was room enough for Mr. Dhondy to pass Col. Burnett and his friends without pushing into them.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said it was a gentle push.

Some more evidence was recorded, and the hearing was adjourned.

HOUSE BREAKING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Deputy-Inspector Lyon charged Wahedally Zahedally, Inayathusein Hyderhusein and Bandukhan Sulemankhan with house-breaking and with theft of three diamond rings of the collective value of Rs. 700, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hattan, an engineer in the firm of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Hattan, who resided at Rebsch Street, Byculla, was disturbed in his sleep on the night of the 2nd instant. Seeing a man in his room, he got up, and the intruder quickly cleared away. The intruder and two others were next seen by an orderly in the G. I. P. Railway, who was on duty next door, but owing to some trouble with his legs he could not give them chase and the accused disappeared. It was found that the accused had entered Mr. Hattan's bed-room through a bath-room and carried away three diamond rings from a chest of drawers. On the morning of the 3rd instant at about 4 a.m., the accused were seen coming out of a lane near Souter Road and were stopped on suspicion by police constable No. 104E. They were searched, when one of the rings was found on one of the accused who were identified by the orderly as the persons he had seen coming out of Mr. Hatton's house.

The accused said they knew nothing about the rings.

His Worship, convicting the accused, said P. C. 104E deserved great credit for his vigilance and smartness, and but for his watchfulness and detective ability, the accused would never have been brought to book. His Worship sentenced the accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, October 30.

Bakri-Id, Bank Holiday.

P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the English mails due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

Bombay Light Horse, opening of the Standing Camp at Santa Cruz.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting, 7-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MISTRI—On the 28th instant, Bhicaiji, widow of the late Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Mistri, and daughter of the late Mr. Bomanji Framji Patel, at her residence near the Tram Terminus, Girgaum, a 12-15 p.m. (S. T.) Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock (S. T.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 29.

891. Instruction Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m. except Saturdays untill further orders. Dress.—Mufti, Note books should be brought.

917. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 31st:—
"A" Company to parade as strong as possible at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 29th instant at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. Friday (Mufti).
Recruits and Reserves—Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform to be worn at Company parades. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-50 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits. Thursday at 6 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above mentioned days.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

918. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday, 30th instant.—"F" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 31st instant.—"L" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 1st proximo.—"F" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N-C Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

903. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Headquarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

913. Training.—It is notified for information that Officers Commanding Companies can now obtain at Headquarters leaflets on Extended Order and Fire Control and Discipline. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.
In the last sentence under heading Extended Order for "Assaults" read "an Attack."

925. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps as follows. Every N-C Officer and man must attend, unless he obtains leave of absence from his Officer Commanding Company, before hand.
Saturday 7th November.—All adult companies parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"I." "K." and "M" (Cadet) Companies parade at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"H" Company and Scottish High School parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 8-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"L" Company and St. Peter's High School parade at St. Mary's High School at 9 a.m.
Dress for the above parades.—Review Order, with Helmets.
Wednesday, 11th November.—Motor Reserve parade at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. with cars.

926. Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleasd to grant leave of absence as under:—
No. 7919 L/Sergt. W. Hubscher, "B" Coy. from 31st Octr. 1914 to 31st March 1915.
No. 6747 Vol. A. B. Aigar, "A" Coy. from 23rd October to 22nd December 1914.

(Sd) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Oct. 28.

390 Duties.—Duties for Week ending 7th November 1914:—
Orderly officer Lieut. A. R. Retallack.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.
Orderly Sergt. No 8 Company Sergt. H. S. Graveston.

391 Parades.—Saturday 31st instant 13 pr. Gun drill, 5-0 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

392 Conveyance.—Owing to the uncertainly of Motor Cars, Members in possession of Cars or Cycles are requested to proceed direct to Mahaluxmi Battery on Tuesdays & Thursdays, arriving at the Battery by 9-0 a.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Notice.

Attention is invited to Regimental Order No. 383 dated 21-10-14 with reference to Corps Parades.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....“Alte Kameraden” .....Teike.
Overture ...“Morning, Noon, and Night” ... Suppe.
Valse .....“Destiny” .....Baynes.
Selection .....“Carmen” .....Bizet.
Gipsy Serenade .....“El Saludo” .....Ancliffe.
Melodies from ...“A Runaway Girl” ... Caryll & Monckton.
Two Step .....“Hoppy Herbert” .....Holiday.
“Rule Britannia.”

BOMBAY'S NEW J. P.'S.

In the list of new J. P.'s published in our Monday's issue the name of Mr. Fazul Gulam Hussein Vazir was inadvertently omitted.

A “PADAV” CAPSIZED.

The Port Officer, Bombay has received telegraphic communication from Mangalore saying that the Padav (193) “Peermadath” capsized. She was abandoned nine miles west of Kasargode and is probably drifting northward.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From October 27th, deferred foreign messages may be exchanged with Port Moresby and Flanders island by all places in the scheme which can exchange these messages with Australia. Rate, two pence or twenty centimes, on to deferred rate to Australia.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were recorded in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes on Thursday was 68, as compared with 77 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 78 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 1,808, out of which 4 were plague stricken. All the four of these latter were caught in B Ward.

PANDHARPUR KARTIKI

The Hindoo Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade as in previous years has sent a squad of Ambulance Volunteers and one Medical Officer for “First aid and medical relief service” amongst the pilgrims at Pandharpur during the Kartiki Fair. The necessary funds for defraying the expenses of these persons during the present trip were kindly collected by Dr. B. V. Rayaker who takes a keen interest in the Institution.

THE PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, will deliver, under the auspices of the above Association, a series of lectures on “The Ancient History of Germany from pre-historic times to the time of Kaiser William II” The first of the series will be delivered on Monday, 2nd, November, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Baib Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort. It will treat of the subject upto the time of the invasion of Germany by the Huns under Attila. The lecture will be illustrated by maps and pictures.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONCESSION RATES FOR FODDER.

It is notified that in view of the disappearance of fodder scarcity, the Government of India have decided to withdraw, with effect from 18th October, 1914; concession rates for the carriage of fodder booked to the following stations:—All stations between and including Dhond Junction and Sholapur, and Dhond Junction and Kadabgaon on the G. I. P. Railway; Lonand, Koregaon and Tadval stations on the Madras and S. M. Railway; all stations between and including Pandharpur and Kurduvadi Junction on the Barsi Light Railway.

FIRST AID.

The Examination of the Class of the First Aid to the Injured started by the Social Service League and conducted by Dr. Miss. Nagubai Joshi was held on the 11th October, 1914, by Dr. Deshmukh, M.D., when the following ladies passed:—

Senior Class.—Ramabai Mundle, Jankibai Marathe, Anpurnabai Ranay, Yamunabai Talavadekar, Balabai Chemburkar, Sumatibai Patkar, Laxmibai Patkar, Pirojbai Rele, Kamalabai Pilgaokar, Lilavatibai Masaelkar, Kesharbai Sakhardande, Anandibai Mankar.

Junior Class.—Krishnabai Senjit, Ahilyabai Redkar, Sundrabai Mohile, Champubai Sathe.

HINDU TAILOR'S SUICID.

At the morgue, on Wednesday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Yessoo Bala (40), a Hindu tailor, residing at DeLisle Road.

The evidence showed that the deceased had taken a fancy to a girl some time after his mariage and brought her into his house. He neglected his wife, and in looking after the comforts of his mistress he got into debts. In spite of this generous treatment, the latter quarrelled with him. This preyed upon his mind, and on Tuesday he took four annas' worth of opium. About mid-night he was found breathing heavily, and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died the following morning.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association a class for the instruction of “Home Hygiene” will be organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki with Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Patel, M.B.,B.S., as Lecturer from Sunday next the 1st November 1914 on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao. About ten interesting Lectures will be delivered only one hour every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the communicable diseases of the tropics and their prevention, malaria and mosquitoes, air and ventilation, water and water supplies, food, clothing, houses and their surroundings, disposal of refuse, etc., in hot climates. No fees are charged for this useful instruction. These lectures are open to the public.

Holland, has adopted the ten-letter counting for telegrams from the 25th.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

CHARGE AGAINST A BOMBAY PAPER.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, commenced the hearing of the case in which Mr. Hormusji J. Bhabha, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Prof. P. A. Wadia and Mr. S. C. Petit have obtained on behalf of the Zoroastrian Conference and themselves summonses against Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban and Mr. Pirojshah J. Murzban, Proprietor and Editor respectively of the “Jame-Jamshed,” a Bombay vernacular daily, on a charge of defamation in respect of certain articles published in the paper in connection with a “navjot” ceremony performed in Rangoon by Shamsul-Ulma Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad of Poona.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. D. M. Madan, instructed by Messrs. Pocha and Company, appeared for the complainants; Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

On the case being called on, the attendance of the first accused was dispensed with for the day and the next hearing on the ground of illness on the application of Mr. Payne.

Mr. Velinkar then opened the case on behalf of the complainants. After formally stating the charge, he said that the “Jame-Jamshed” was a paper which was widely read by the Parsis and non-Parsis in Bombay and throughout India. The Zoroastrian Conference was a well-defined body composed of about 450 ladies and gentlemen, comprising in its numbers about half a dozen knights and some of the elite of Parsi society representing the best intellect in the comumnity. The objects of the Conference were principally, among others, to conduct a dignified discussion of social, religious, economical and educational matters referring to the community, as a whole, and when the idea of this Conference was projected in 1909, it was decided that all questions of acutely controversial nature were to be excluded from the sphere of its operations. The first Sessions of this body took place in April 1910, and it appeared then that some of the members wanted to force certain peculiar views of their own upon the rest of the Conference. This was not allowed, with the result that those members seceded between the holding of the first and the second Sessions of the Conference. Then was started a campaign of calumny and vituperation and in the accused those members found rather ready allies in the campaign, which was started in the “Jame-Jamshed.” The burden of the whole attack was this, that the Conference had as its secret object the introduction of undesirable aliens in the community. It was alleged that despite the public utterances and declarations, that was their real object.

THE “JUDDIN” QUESTION.

At this stage, Mr. Velinkar gave a long history of the “Juddin” question and said that this was a question which had agitated most acutely the minds of the Parsis and it was therefore prima-facie excluded from the deliberations of the Conference.

Counsel then went on to say that the campaign he had referred to had gone on but the attacks were ignored by the Conference and naturally so, as the members thought that they would be giving undue prominence to the “Jame” by bringing matters to a court of law. They were also loath to go to court as the proceedings would interfere with the quiet and useful work which they were carrying on. For about two years after 1911, either because the “Jame” had exhausted its vocabulary of abuses or had nothing more to say, did not mention the name of the Conference in its columns and left it severely alone and the whole matter would have been forgotten and buried in oblivion but for the fact that on 23rd March, 1914, the incident of the Rangoon Navjot came up.

CAMPAIGN REVIVED.

Mr. Velinkar then gave the history of and facts relating to this incident and said that he would prove that none of the complainants and certainly very few, if any, of the Conference as a body knew of the girl “Bella” and her adoptive mother, whose “navjots” were performed at Rangoon by the Dastur on his own responsibility and it would certainly be established that the Conference as a body did not suggest to the Dastur to perform the ceremony. Immediately the “Navjot” was performed, fresh life was infused in the “Jame” and the campaign which had apparently ceased in 1911, was resuscitated and revived and he was sorry to say that it was nothing else but a campaign of calumny and vituperation. The “Jame” forgetting that “fair comment” implied “true facts” invented facts to begin with and then put up a structure of gross calumny and abusive criticism perfectly unbecoming of a self-respecting journal.

Mr. Velinkar then gave the history of the Rangoon case against the “Jame” and also gave in detail the facts which he said were invented and then said that the “Jame” took up the question of the Rangoon “navjot” as a public question and not only wrote articles itself but also its columns were opened to various contributors to discusss this so-called public question and all known bounds of fair criticism, good taste and literary worth or merit were cast to the winds. There was all along a monotonous song, namely, that the Conference had as a body instigated the Dastur to perform this Navjot, that it had as its secret object the introduction of undesirable aliens into the community, the motive suggested being that some of the members of the Conference had certain shortcomings of their own and wanted to save their faces by getting the community to admit aliens among them.

Counsel then gave an epitome of the various imputations scattered through in the articles commencing from 3rd April and ending on 13th May.

Counsel was then proceeding to read all the articles, when in answer to the magistrate he said he proposed to select three worst articles and use the rest in evidence to prove malice. These, he said, were not proceedings started in a spirit of vengeance or with ulterior motives but with a view to set the Conference right in the eyes of the public and if proper amends were made and the accused found themselves in a proper frame of mind, the prosecutors were the last persons to proceed further and unnecessarily waste public time.

Mr. Velinkar then began reading the articles and commenting on them and had not concluded when the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

THROUGH TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN SIMLA AND DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

It is understood that the erection of through telephone lines between Simla and Delhi has been completed and they will be ready for use by the 2nd of November when the Government of India is due to reassemble at Delhi.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Members of the General Board of the abovenamed Institution will be held at 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on Wednesday, 11th November at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following items of business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Report of the working of the Hospital from 1st January 1913 to 31st December 1913, together with the audited accounts and Balance Sheet for the period. (2.) To appoint Auditors for the year 1914-15. And such other business as the President may bring before the Meeting.

The Honorary Secretary of the Hospital acknowledges the receipt of several new donations towards the upkeep of the Hospital bringing the total funds subscribed up to now to Rs. 20,64,919-9-9.

THE “TIMES OF BURMA” PROSECUTION

FINE REDUCED BY L.-G.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

In exercise of the power conferred upon him under Section 401, Gode of Criminal Procedure, the Lieutenant-Governor has reduced to a fine of Rs. 100 the fine of Rs. 250 which the district Magistrate directed Mr. W. H. Barton, the editor of “Times of Burma” to pay on the charge of having infringed section 3 of Ordnance 1 of 1914.

NELLORE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

RESOLUTION ON TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Nellore Mahomedan Educational Association held on the 25th inst:—This meeting resolves unanimously that heartfelt desire be conveyed through the Turkish Consul-General, Bombay, that the Sultan of Turkey remain neutral in the present great war or side with Great Britain which protects our life, property and happiness. Pray that this resolution of ours be kindly conveyed to the Sultan.

SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF BEHAR AND ORISSA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Referring to the summer capital of Behar, the “Englishman” writes:—First the Ranchi plateau, then certain hill tracts in Mourbhanj, then a spur near Kurseong and now Kalimpong and the adjoining Terai have been confidently reported as chosen for the hot weather retreat of the Behar and Orissa Government, which is still without a dwelling place in the hills. No official information on the subject, however, is yet available, either in Ranchi or at Simla and it may be taken that whatever locality be ultimately chosen it will be a long time before money will be available to devote to supplementary capital building of the kind. The cost in the end will have to be added to that of the Delhi Scheme and with Lord Curzon still behind the door chalking up the score in this connection it is not surprising to find a certain amount of coyness in the matter of further admission on the subject.

INDIAN IMPERIAL WAR RELIEF FUND.

ADDITIONAL OFFERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The Imperial Fund is now Rs. 49,75,000.

The following additional offers and contributions in connection with the war are announced:—The Maharaja of Bharatpur and Nawab of Radhanpur personal services, Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Rs. 50,000 for motor cars, and Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, £15,000 for binoculars, telescopes and compasses. A contribution of Rs. 7,500 to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Relief Fund Thakur Sahib of Rajkot is also announced.

It is stated that His Highness the Koer Saheb of Pstiala visited Calcutta in connection with the Komagata Maru riot at Budge Bude.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

POINTS RAISED AT A CONFERENCE.

SAFETY OF TRADE ROUTES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. Oct. 28.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has issued a lengthy report of the conference with the Hon. Mr. Clark which took place last Friday and at which a number of important war questions were discussed. The chief among these was the question of safety of trade routes. Mr. Clark stated that the Government of India were discussing with the naval authorities regarding arrangements for more effective distribution of naval intelligence. The Committee pressed particularly the importance of having informations such as those relating to damages caused by the Emden published at the earliest possible moment and they pointed out that when events had actually taken place, the publication of definite information prevented the spread of exaggerated rumours in the bazar. Mr. Clark recognised the force of this contention and promised to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities concerned.

CLAIMS AGAINST ENEMY'S STEAMERS.

The next topic discussed was a series of questions connected with the German vessels. Mr. Clark said the Government had done all it could to expedite an early despatch of the Steinturm and the Moltkefels to Calcutta. Regarding the claims of British and neutrals against the enemy steamer lines, for rebates and disbursements this seemed very largely a legal question, but he would enquire.

STATE IMPRESSMENT OF VESSELS.

The Government of India was now in communition with the Secretary of State regarding the Karachi Chamber's proposal to create tribunals in India to settle claims arising out of State impressment of vessels.

The Committee explained to Mr. Clark that it would be a great help to the commercial community if a general indication could be given as to when the vessels taken up would be returned for trade purposes. Mr. Clark promised to bring the point to the notice of the Marine Department, who he was sure would do all they could to meet the wishes of the commercial community.

Regarding gunnies for Argentine the President of the Chamber thought there would be little difficulty in obtaining vessels for November and December shipments.

In connection with the use of telegraph codes, Mr. Clark held out no hope that the authorities would agree to appoint non-official censors to examine code telegrams.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY AND GRATEFULNESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to be held on the 20th November the Hon. Mr. P. Kesava Pillay and the Hon. Mr. V. Hunhiraman Nayanar will move resolutions giving expression to the sentiments of loyalty of the people of the Presidency to the person and Throne of the King-Emperor and to the Empire and also to acknowledge with grateful thanks the privilege accorded by the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras to his Majesty's Indian subjects to serve the cause of the Empire in the war and for having selected regiments to join the Expeditionary Force.

TOWN-PLANNING EXHIBITIONS.

ARRIVAL OF PROF. GEDDES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

Professor Geddes accompanied by his son has come to India in connection with the approaching town planning exhibitions in the leading cities of India.

MODELS AND PLANS, ETC., WERE IN THE SUNK CHILKANA.

The “Madras Mail” hears that consignments of models, drawings, plans, maps, pictures, etc., intended for use in connection with the exhibitions have been lost in the sinking of B. I. S. N. Chilkana by the Emden. The exhibitions will, however, be held as arranged and efforts are being made by Professor Geddes both here and in England to replace as many of these things as possible. Local efforts are also being made in the same direction and it is expected that the exhibitions will be pushed through though they may not prove as in existing and as largely organised as was originally arranged.

Professor Geddes will also deliver his lectures in Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and other cities. He is now making a tour of the cities of Northern India before coming to Madras. Exhibition and lectures will take place in Madras about the end of December and the beginning of January.

FATAL DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

MAN BEHEADED WITH A DAO.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

A daring dacoity, which was attended with fatal results, is reported from Hughly. It appears that on Friday last a gang of dacoits numbering about ten or twelve, all armed, disguised themselves and raided the house of one Lakhi Narayan Mandal, at Mahia-Hughly. It is stated that the dacoits, after breaking open the outer door, entered the house and after assaulting Lakhi Narayan's wife, decamped with about Rs. 300 in cash and some ornaments Lakhi Narayan remonstrated with them whereupon it is stated the dacoits returned, and one of them beheaded the unfortunate man with a dao. The local police have made four arrests.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Todgers is going to Try.

The “Indian Daily News”.—The invasion of England aided by monster guns from the sacre seems to be the great treat promised to Germany by the Kaiser and the frantic efforts they are now making towards getting a bit of the Belgian Coast show that they have some projects of the sort. Ostend has not been taken by the Allies for the Germans are reported entrenching at Middelkirkie which is west of Ostend, but Middelkirkie is a long way off the English Coast being about 80 or 90 miles as the crow flies from St. Margaret's Bay near Dover, and about the same from Calais. There is a long canal system from Antwerp to Ostend and along the coast to Calais, and it is possible that they are building the flat bottomed boats we read about at Antwerp. But at present they cannot get beyond Nieuport and a ninety mile crossing in flat bottomed boats, we think would be impossible in anything but very fine weather which is now over. In fact a crossing in such boats would be difficult from Calais. The idea prevalent in Germany is that the boats will craftily avoid mines being flat bottomed and of shallow draft, but that remains to be seen. That they have a gun or two capable of carrying 20 miles is quite possible. There is one at New York Harbour, but such guns are more or less freak guns, and unlikely to survive many rounds in fact like the 14 inch guns of the Navy. The boats we think somehow, will fail to arrive at Dover, if ever they leave Calais, and the whole idea seems rather after Napoleon—a long way after. At all events we should not like to be in those boats, with the sea swarming with British submarines and destroyers, and torpedo boats. However, the Kaiser has assured his subjects that “Todgers can do it, when he likes.” So Todgers is going to try. Unless of course the Allies' get through the line Armentieres-Courtrai-Ghent and then of course Todgers will have an excuse.

A Mountain in Labour.

“Amrita Bazar Patrika.”—We have never looked upon official enquiries and commissions as panaceas for the evils they are directed to, but we confess even the meagre telegraphic summary of the Report of the Prices Enquiry Committee, published elsewhere fairly takes our breathe away. It beats hollow anything of its nature we have come across in our whole experience of official reports. The following extract will suffice to bear us out:—

“The prolonged rise in Indian prices dates from the year 1905 and that it has been upon the whole of great benefit to India, the classes which have suffered from it being quite small compared with those that have profited.”

Sobhanalla! So the chronic famine-prices ruling in the land and the resulting miseries to the people which we and all well-wishers of India have been deploring in season and out of season, have conferred “great benefit” on poor India and the number of people suffering from them are “very small!” In other words the proverbial poverty, destitution and sufferings of the masses are all freaks of “maya” or illusion. It is of a piece with the other extraordinary official view we lately commented on in these columns, that the respectable classes of Bengal are all well-off and that the problem of non-employment does not trouble them in the least. Only it is more comprehensive in its range and therefore more mischievous in its operation.

ABSOLUTE CALM IN PORTUGAL.

Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal in British India, has sent us the following:—

The Portuguese Royalists availing themselves of the present grave crisis in which the high interests of the civilised nations are involved, made for the twentieth time a fresh treacherous attack against the Republic, which is happily well and firmly established, but failed miserably in their anti-patriotic and criminal attempt. His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India has received the following telegram from the Minister of Colonies:—

“Absolute calm in the country. (There were) only a few insignificant cases of monarchical rising in Mafra and Braganca (which were) promptly suppressed. Any rumours regarding disturbance of public order (are) therefore groundless.”

PRAISE BY THE ENEMY.

Officers and men of the Middlesex Regiment (the famous “Die-Hards”) have been much gratified by a communication received by them containing a statement by Mr. J. B. Dolphin, British Vice-Consul at Liege, in which the following phrase occurred:—“A German general told me enthusiastically that he had never dreamt of such magnificent bravery as that displayed by the Middlesex Regiment in the fighting from August 23 to August 27. The accuracy of their firing was a revelation: they hit here (tapping his forehead) every time. Their coolness was wonderful and their trench work splendid.”

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 29, 1914.

UNEXPECTED REVELATIONS.

The Committee appointed in 1910, by the Government of India, to investigate the causes of high prices prevailing in India for some years past, has now submitted its Report to that authority which has issued a Resolution on the subject. It is now four years since the date of the appointment of the Committee, during a considerable portion of which period a vast mass of statistics has had to be collected, compiled and analysed. It has been asserted that the Committee has taken too long a time for the submission of the Report. We do not think so, having regard to the arduous character of sifting the statistics for the purposes of a broad conclusion. On the whole it would be hypercritical to observe that the period of incubation has been abnormally long. The principal object for which the Committee was appointed was to discover the causes that had contributed to the great rise in prices, specially foodstuffs, since 1907. On this subject the Committee seems to be of opinion that they were quite warranted by the fact of the increase of prices all over the world. India for the last decade and more, having entered into an exceedingly larger international trade than ever before, has necessarily been influenced by this important factor of world prices. The Resolution of the Government however, seems to be silent on one, and that the most important, part of the whole problem. The statistics of imports and exports, of rail-borne trade, of the absorption of gold and so forth, no doubt tell their own tale of greater prosperity generally. A greater part of that prosperity has no doubt been owing to the realisation of higher prices for trade commodities exported from India. That has been axiomatic and no committee was necessary to acquaint the Indian people with that fact. What we miss in the Government Resolution is how far food prices in the country, against which the population of all the provinces bitterly complained, has been higher by reason of the world prices and how far by internal factors. We have not yet before us the full text of the Report which would tell us whether or not the Committee has expatiated at any length on this special scope of their enquiry. In its absence we can only suspend our judgment.

It may, however, be pointed out that, as far as foodstuffs of all character are concerned, India is not dependent on foreign countries, except for sugar. But even, as far as that commodity is concerned, it should be remembered that the poorest masses consume only the crude brown sugar indigenous to the country. The exports of rice and wheat with higher values tell us that, as these are commodities controlled by world prices, India has been able to realise a larger price. But rice is the staple food of two-thirds of the population and wheat of the rest. Then there are pulses of a variety of character, gram, and so on, all grown in India. If the acreage of these has greatly increased, *pari passu*, with that of cotton, jute, seeds and so on, then the question is whether the population also has not increased. And what the public, so hardly hit by the prices of foodstuffs, is desirous of learning from the Committee is whether the enlarged area of cultivation of the food grains has yielded a larger quantity than before? And, if so, how far that larger yield has been commensurate with the increase of population? Indeed, to us, it seems that the crux of the problem is, whether India is at present consuming per head the same quantity of food grains as it did before 1907? If it is, to what extent? And how far the demand is so great as to enhance the price of the food grains? The world factor of prices can have no influence on these. But that is just the point which we miss at present in the review of the Government. If the food grains were ample for the need of the population per head, then, it stands to reason, that internal factors must have enhanced prices. What may they be? When the Committee was appointed there was almost a consensus of opinion in the press that the amount of rupee currency coined since 1901 had had a great deal to do with the enhanced prices. In this way Mr. Atkinson, formerly Accountant-General of the United Provinces, had exhaustively treated the subject in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society in 1908. His inference was that the inflation of the rupee was the principal cause. All food grains are grown *in* India and not imported from abroad. It can, therefore, hardly be alleged that international world prices have influenced these. We deny that proposition *in toto*. How far again has the purchasing power of the people increased or diminished. Is it not possible to conceive that, while on one side a people's purchasing power may be contracted, on the other, prices of the daily necessaries of life may be endeared? Some such condition, we fear, has prevailed in the country since 1907 which has led to this continued outcry of dearer prices of food. It may be all very well to quote a variety of statistics of trade, of prices and wages, and prove to demonstration that there is an increase of general prosperity on the average. But, at the same time, we have also to remember that India is peculiarly situated as to its economic conditions. It resembles more or less Ireland, where all classes of the community flourish and prosper, but not the agricultural. Trade may be never so rich, yet the condition of the cultivator may be far from prosperous. Wages may rise and yet the cost of cultivation and of living may exceed the income. The Committee themselves say that it was impossible to collect family budgets. But, unless typical family budgets in various districts of each province were examined, it would be rash for the Committee or the Government to make a sweeping generalisation, as the Resolution under review seems to have made, that all is well, wages have risen, imports and exports have increased, gold has been enormously absorbed, and that the Indian population is rolling in wealth as it has never been before.

That is the exceedingly optimistic inference the Resolution seeks to establish. We for one are wholly sceptical about this official optimism, and await a confirmation by the full text of the Report itself. Indeed, the Report in its broadest details will have to be leisurely examined in order to justify the conclusions which the Committee itself has come to,—conclusions in which the optimistic at the seat of authority have apparently agreed. But, be our future criticism what it may, we cannot refrain from appreciating the vast labour, energy and concentration of mind that have been brought to bear on this most complicated subject. Messrs. Datta and Shirras are so far to be congratulated on their most meritorious work, which will prove a valuable handbood of reference to publicists.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

Leaving aside Italy, the United States is the only great Power which has not thrown aside the scabbard and entered into the greatest conflict recorded in world-history. Needless to say there have been many anxious that President Wilson should enter the fray, some putting forth the claims of the Teuton and others making a plea for the Allies. Happily for humanity at large, the American nation as a whole, horrified at the holocaust in which the world's most enlighened races, nurtured in Christian philosophy, have been plunged by the propagandists of German culture, have left no doubt as to their intention of preserving a strict neutrality.

The position of the United States, however, is unique among the nations as far as this war goes. If one goes deep down into the heart of the *real* American, one finds a state of things which is best described by an American song written in the days of the Boer War and dedicated to John Bull, a song in which one of the verses ended up:

We may have racial factions,—
But thank God we're Anglo-Saxons!

There is nothing vague in such a sentiment. The American race cannot look back to a single noble tradition apart from its British origin. Its language, its literature, are entirely British in expression and the psychology of its inspiration. The very characteristics which caused the American race to separate from the British Crown, was the inherited love of liberty, which had fought and triumphed at Naseby and Marston Moor. The hardy physique and the conception of manliness are the same in America as in the Old Country and the sturdy Virginian planter looks back with pride to his puritan ancestry and points with the dignity of a Spanish Grandee to a blade that bears the marks of Flodden or a chest captured by some gallant old ancestral Sir John from the Dons of Castille! Thus the heart of America largely remains British still. There is another important factor in the situation at present. It has always been the Irish American who has largely inspired the outbreaks of Jingoism against England in past years. But, when, at the opening of the present war, Mr. Redmond so nobly took his stand by the English Government, grateful for the belated gift of Home Rule from the British Democracy, the just cause of the Irish American for hatred of England passed away.

But there are influences at work of a contrary disposition. There are in America to-day no less than 1,300,000 domiciled Germans, of whom only 30 per cent have subscribed to the required Prussian Consular registration whilst the rest are American citizens. But most of them, though they prefer to live in America, are naturally loyal in mind to their fatherland and have been chiefly instrumental in the furtherance of Germany's tremendous trade interests on their side of the Atlantic. This Colony, which by the help of the Pan-Germanists, is the best organised of all similar groups, has its own journals, banks, clubs, etc., and sways a considerable amount of American opinion. Nevertheless the Government, as historical retrospection shows, has generally remained Anglo-Saxon in tradition. Again, in the U. S. A., there is the Russian element, but unfortunately such is the quality of her emigrants that, it has done more harm than good. As far as France goes, though there is a French element, it is small and lacks prestige,—but there is another aspect to the case. Mr. Alfred Noyes appeals to America in France's behalf, on the score of France's services in the War of Independence.

When thou shalt speak, as France,
—thy lover,—spake
In the old days! Does not her
burning brand,
The torch of Liberty, glorify thy
land?

. . . . . .

Remember, France, remember
France,—her soul.

Though Mr. Noyes would have America fighting on the French side, he forgets, as a poet, who loves his subject would, that Uncle Sam hears or feels in his own veins a good many similar voices, a state of affairs which, if it brings him into the arena at all, will probably be in the guise of an arbitrator shouting *Pax Vobiscum!*

Notes of the Day.

In Sight of German Territory.

During the past few weeks our eyes have been so fixed on the great struggle in the north of France and in Belgium, and on the homeric struggle in Poland and East Prussia, that we have had no time to think about what was happening at the extreme right of the Allies' line. Occasionally a message has came through from that quarter which has aroused a fleeting interest on the operations there, but the news has been of too scrappy a character to take attention long from the other big struggles. This is somewhat surprising, in one regard at least, for it is only in the region of Nancy that the Allies are actually within sight of the enemy's country, and it is quite likely that German territory will first be entered here, the great fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg notwithstanding. One of the cables to-day states that the enemy has been driven over the frontier east of Nancy, and there is little doubt, in view of the previous messages that the position there is strong enough to permit of an advance into German territory if and when such an advance suits the allied commaanders' strategy and is prompted by a successful culmination of the present operations on the West. The latest news, that the Belgian positions at Nieuport and Dixmunde are secure and that the British have advanced ten kilometres beyond Ypres shows that those operations are continuing their satisfactory progress.

Great Feat by Indian Troops

India at large, European no less than Indian India, will read with pleasurable pride the second account sent by Reuter of the doings on the field of battle of our troops which appears in our telegraphic columns to-day. Yesterday we read with pride of the gallant charge of the Bengal Lancers; to-day we glory in the achievement of the Sikhs and Gurkhas. An avalanche of Germans overwhelmed the British trenches, when the Sikhs and Gurkhas, who had been held in reserve, were ordered forward with the bayonet in the nick of time. The rush of the Indian troops must have been irresistible, for the message states that the issue was decided in an instant; that the German advance was not merely checked, but was beaten and broken, the enemy fleeing headlong. And in this moment of high elation, when in their first fight on European soil Indian troops had beaten and broken the much-vaunted German soldiers, they did not lose their heads, and contented themselves with simply scattering the foe; they turned them back to receive the fire of the British infantry.

Showing the West Their Mettle.

We shall await with interest the full accounts in the English papers of this fine feat of the fighting sons of Ind, but meanwhile it is good to know that our troops, within a day or two of arriving in the fighting line, have shown the world their mettle. We in this country, who have seen the Indian soldier at work and at play, knew that he was "a first-class fighting man," and there were certain gentlemen in Egypt, in China, in Afghanistan and in Abyssinia who had learnt that fact by painful experience when ranged against him on the field,—but the western world did not know. Now it does. In an article dealing with the Indian force the "Nieue Freie Presse" of Vienna a few weeks ago said:—"One can imagine how these British troops will fare against the Germans, and how very advantageous it will be for the United Kingdom to lead these men to certain defeat and disaster." We wonder what the genius, who penned those lines will think if he ever reads the accounts of the Bengal Lancers' charge and of the rout of the advancing Germans by the Sikhs and Gurkhas.

Mr. Howard's Mission.

Mr. Howard, the Special Delegate, whom the Government of India sent down last week to interview a variety of persons interested in the cotton trade, we hear, left for Simla yesterday. Whether he has left a wiser and better informed man is not known. But it has been broadly bruited that he was overwhelmed by the mass of conflicting views entertained by the scores of persons whom he interviewed. It is to be feared that Mr. Howard must have returned to Simla with a chaotic mind on this subject. Whether by ruminating in the train he was able to evolve any light out of the chaos of views we shall know by and bye. So far as the mill owners are concerned he met only with a stern *non possumus*. He was requested to state what definitive scheme of a practical character the cotton lords had in their mind. But Mr. Howard himself was not aware they had any such scheme. He was plied with three or four alternative schemes each of which carried with it its own candemnation. We are not surprised at this chaos. What more could be expected. From first to last the cotton clique has tried hard to obtain relief which the common sense of poople in business has condemned as impractical. It is said that, despite the conflicting views, Lord Willingdon's Government is being pressed to use its influence in Simla to do *something*! That reveals a desperate condition.

The only Way.

But we daresay the Government of India will think twice and thrice before adopting any remedy which may provoke a general trade revolt in all India. As we have already observed, the shortest, simplest and most efficacious and commendable relief the Government can conveniently give is to bring back credit in the country by making available such sums of money at the three different Presidency banks as it is possible to do. The half dozen cotton lords who have been so vigorously manoeuvring for relief can then form a syndicate of their own, buy up all the cotton they want, mortgage it to banks and dispose of the stuff when it becomes saleable in the open market in the only legitimate way it can, and not by those artificial means of a bizarre character such as dock warrants. Who will buy them and who will cash them? The Government cannot guarantee them without rendering the greatest injustice to the general tax-payer and causing trade unrest besides through the country.

"Indian Ink."

One of the most attractive publications of the cold-weather season is promised in "Indian Ink," priced one rupee, which is being produced under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund. The contributors number most of the well-known writers in India of to-day. The list includes Major-General Sir George Younghusband, Mr. F. B. Bradley-Birt, I.C.S., author of "Story of an Indian Upland," Mr. P. Wren, author of "Dew and Mildew," "Irene Burn," author of "The Unforgiving Minute," "John Travers," author of "Sahiblog," "Subaltern," whose name is so well-known throughout Northern India as a humorist, Major A. W. Greig, I.M.S., and other authors whose writings have won popularity either under their own names or a pseudonym. One of the features of the publication will be two new and hitherto unpublished poems by Rabindranath Tagore. In addition there will appear a series of pictures reproducing in colours a representative selection of the work of Indian artists, whose distinctive school has won such esteen in art circles during the past few years. Regarding black and white and wash drawings the illustrations include examples of the work of Frank Leah, Major Corbett, R.G.A., W. C. Hossack, M. D., Captain Alves, and many others. The half tones will cover the work of a number of professional and amateur photographers, the specimens being selected for their artistic and technical merit. Orders should be booked early to avoid delay in delivery. It is anticipated that "Indian Ink" will be issued towards the middle or third week of November in time for the Christmas mails to Europe. The work of publication has been understaken by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

The Situation in Egypt.

Egypt, according to "Truth" is feeling the absence of Lord Kitchener. We have already commented on the financial dangers to which the Egyptians have been exposed, owing to the stoppage of mills all over the Continent, and in England particularly and, if the British Government do not take suitable steps, it is suggested, there is likely to be some trouble afterwards. The economic dangers arise chiefly from the unsaleability of Egypt's agricultural products, principally cotton, on account of the war. Last year her cotton crop was worth nearly 29 millions, of which England took nearly 13 millions, Germany, Austria and Belgium about 5 1/2 millions, France 2 1/2 millions, United States 2 1/2 millions and Russia 2 millions. Of these countries the consumption of cotton in Germany, Austria and Belgium must have ceased altogether; in France also the same thing is likely to happen, owing to the large number of able-bodied men who have gone to the front. In the United States there is already a glut of her own cotton, and it is not likely under these circumstances that she will import more, although Egyptian cotton is of a finer quality. In England, again, many of the mills have stopped, but even taking the most optimistic view possible of the whole situation, it must be conceded that she will be unable to take up her usual portion of the crop, although some people urge that owing to the total stoppage of the mills on the Continent, Great Britain might be in a position to be called upon to supply the markets formerly inundated with goods "made in Germany."

Sir Charles Macara's Suggestions.

In this connection Sir Charles Macara has made some useful suggestions in order to minimise the dangers of the situation as much as possible. Although he fears there is likely to be a glut, which cannot possibly be avoided, he thinks this is a good opportunity of creating a great cotton reserve, which has the likely effect of preventing any violent fluctuations in the future, and ensuring a safe supply, without detriment both to the buyer and the supplier. Cotton can be stored for a long time if properly packed, and it is hoped that Sir Charles Macara's suggestion will be readily adopted, as this will put a stop to some extent to the operations of cotton speculators. Other steps in the way of limiting next year's cotton crop have already been taken, and, with the high prices which cereals are likely to fetch next year, Egyptians should be able to find themselves in a better position financially, if they can safely tide over the present difficulties.

Official and Personal.

The death has taken place at Home of Major-General Sir Lonsdale Augustus Hale, R.E., at the age of 80.

News received from home states that Col. H. W. Pilgrim, I.M.S., died suddenly at Brighton of haemorrhage of brain.

Colonel C. H. Clay, Indian Army, has assumed duties of the General Staff Officer, Quetta Division.

SIKHS AND GURKHAS IN BATTLE.

AVALANCHE OF GERMANS ROUTED.

BROUGHT UP IN THE NICK OF TIME.

BRITISH TRENCHES SAVED.

GERMAN FORCE BEATEN AND BROKEN.

Following closely upon the announcement that the Bengal Lancers had distinguished themselves by a cavalry charge through German infantry and artillery comes the news that the Sikhs and Gurkhas have been in action and by their dash and bravery saved a perilous situation. It is not clear whether this was the same engagement as that in which the cavalry charge took place, but the probabilities are that it was.

The feat of the Sikhs and Gurkhas was a great one. An avalanche of Germans was threatening the British trenches when the Indian troops, who had been held in reserve, were ordered forward with the bayonet. Then the issue was decided in an instant. The German advance was not merely checked. It was beaten and broken, and the enemy fled headlong, pursued by the Indians, who turned the foe back to receive the fire of the British infantry.

On the extreme right of the Allies' line, to the east of Nancy, we have assumed the offensive, and driven the Germans back across their own frontier into German Lorraine. The sanguinary battle on the Yser, has continued, and it is estimated that in nine days' fighting the Belgian losses in killed and wounded have been 10,000, the German losses being still heavier.

A Belgian communique says the position at Nieuport and Dixmunde is secure. The British have advanced to Passcheudacle, ten kilometres north of Ypres.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Correspondents describe how the Sikhs and Gurkhas received their baptism of fire in the present war. Near La Bassee they saved the situation when an avalanche of Germans overwhelmed the British trenches.

The Indians displayed a bravery and dash equal to anything seen throughout the war.

They had been held in reserve, and were ordered forward with the bayonet in the nick of time. The issue was decided in an instant.

The German advance was not merely checked. It was beaten and broken, the enemy fleeing headlong.

The Indians ran through them, using the steel in the most workmanlike manner. They turned the foe back to receive the fire of British infantry. Right and left there was regular slaughter.

The Indians did not stop at the re-captured trenches, but pursued the enemy some distance downhill till they were recalled.

They returned as proud of their work as the "Tommies" were of them.

LIVELY STRUGGLE IN BELGIUM.

SEVERAL GERMAN BATTERIES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A Paris communiqué says: The struggle continues particularly lively between the mouth of the Yser and Lens. The Allies have not retired at any spot.

We have continued to make progress between Ypres and Roulers; also in the Soissons district.

The artillery combat at Berry-au-Bac has resulted in our favour. We have destroyed several of the enemy's batteries.

NIEUPORT AND DIXMUNDE SECURE

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

HAVRE, Oct. 28.

A Belgian communiqué says:—Our position at Nieuport and Dixmunde is secure. The British have advanced to Passchendaele, ten kilometres north of Ypres.

FRENCH POSITION SOUTH OF DIXMUNDE.

SOME PROGRESS REPORTED.

PETROGRAAD, Oct. 28. 5-45 a.m.

An official announcement issued in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening said that there was nothing to report except that some progress had been made on our part in the region south of Dixmunde.

CHASTENED GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.

An exceedingly chastened communique has been issued in Berlin. It says:—Around Ypres the battle is proceeding with the same stubborness. Elsewhere on the front no important events have occurred.

The German attack is proceeding slowly west of Augustovo. The Germans have met strong Russian forces south-west of Warsaw. A new Russian Army has crossed the Vistula north of Ivangorod.

FINE WORK BY ARMOURED MOTOR CARS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The eye-witness describes the very successful work of British armoured motor cars, which display the utmost dash and skill. The British position on the Aisne is little altered, though the enemy have changed the positions of their heavy artillery. We have recreation grounds and have erected a marquee.

GERMAN ARMY'S PLIGHT.

MUST NOT EXPECT REGULAR ARRIVAL OF SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A German Army Order has been found notifying that troops must not count on a regular arrival of supplies, and that ammunition is constantly failing to arrive, because it is unloaded by unauthorised persons.

GERMANS FIND COAST LINE IMPOSSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

October 27.—The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in France who sent remarkably favourable views on the battle in Belgium last week, remains optimistic. He states that the Germans have found the coast line impossible and have thrown all their strength on the Dixmude-Lille line.

DRINK ABSTINENCE DURING THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 9 a. m.

Earl Kitchener's sister has written supplementing her brother's appeal to the public not to treat soldiers. She asks soldiers to take the pledge of abstinence during the war.

PRESUMED NAVAL FIGHT.

HEAVY FIRING ON VIRGINIAN COAST.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 9 a. m.

A wireless message received in New York says that heavy firing was heard off the Virginian coast on Monday, and it is presumed that a naval fight took place.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

SURRENDER OF A JAPANESE.

VESSEL DEMANDED.

PEKING, Oct. 27. 7-10 p.m.

A Japanese torpedo boat having entered Chinese territorial waters and attempted to tow a wrecked German destroyer substituting the Japanese flag for the Chinese, China has demanded the surrender of the Japanese vessel with her crew.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN BRITISH CHINA.

PEKING, Oct. 28, 1-10 p.m.

All alien enemies in Hong Kong and other British possessions in China are being expelled, except those of military age, who are detained.

POSITION OF EPIRUS.

TO BE RE-OCCUPIED BY GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter is informed that Greece has intimated to the Powers that she will re-occupy Epirus, from which the Greek army withdrew in pursuance of the Conference of Ambassadors.

The action of Greece does not reverse the decision of the Powers, but has been invited by the population, even the Mussalman section, to restore order and security, because since the retirement of Greek troops, anarchy and devastation have reigned. Troops are now being despatched.

Greece announces that Valona is outside her sphere of influence, and has given explicit assurances to Italy in this connection.

RECENT RISING IN PORTUGAL.

KING MANUEL NOT IMPLICATED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter's Agency is authorised to say that King Manuel had no connection with the recent events in Portugal. His Majesty has endeavoured through every channel to serve Britain in any military capacity.

Queen Amelia has left for the front with the English Red Cross.

CANADA'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

SECURED TWICE OVER.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 9 a.m.

Men required for the Second Canadian Expedition have been secured twice over.

FOR INDIAN SICK AND WOUNDED.

OFFERS OF MOTOR CARS AND AMBULANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 4-45 p.m.

Mr. du Cros, M.P., and the Hon. Charles Murray have offered a fleet of forty-one motor ambulances with workshops and spare parts for the Indian sick and wounded. Several wealthy London merchants have offered single ambulances and cars.

IMMUNITY OF COTTON SHIPMENT.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMAN INTERESTS PURCHASING COTTON IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Following the announcement that cotton shipments will not be subject to seizure, it is reported that representatives of German interests are largely purchasing cotton here to be shipped via Italy.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

ALL-INDIA COMPETITIONS ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

In consequence of the war it has been decided to abandon the St. John's Ambulance Association's All-India Competitions that were fixed to be held at Delhi next March.

THE COAST BATTLE.

HASTY RETREAT OF THE GERMANS.

POSITIONS ABANDONED

ELEVEN HUNDRED GERMAN DEAD IN ONE TRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters describes the operations leading to the great battle on the north coast. He says the arrival of British reinforcements enabled the Allies' line to be extended northwards.

Two minor engagements dislodged the enemy in the region of Mont-des-cats, the enemy retreating hastily in the darkness. The Germans also evacuated Bailleul.

The advance on our left wing endangered the whole of the enemy's positions. Thus, all the country between the left bank of the Lys and Armentières fell into our hands.

Our right wing southward of the Lys continued their fiercely-contested encounters, the howitzers having to reduce houses to make way for the infantry, and villages being taken and re-taken.

The French cavalry gave us most welcome support in driving the enemy back. We encountered the strongest opposition at La Bassee, our progress being slow against the machine-guns, but the enemy's counter-attacks were easily repulsed.

The enemy in general attack was unsuccessful, a British brigade delivering a counter-stroke. Eleven hundred German dead were found in one trench alone.

The Eye-witness says that official German casualty lists of recent date have been captured. They show that the losses of the Germans continue to be heavy. Further, it appears that the number of missing, who are either prisoners or who have become marauders, is much greater in the Ersatz battalions than in the first-line units. This is evidence of the inferior quality of some of the reserves.

This is all the more encouraging since every day adds to the British first-line strength. The arrival of the Indian contingents has caused everyone to realise that while the enemy is filling his depleted ranks with immature levies, we have large reserves of perfectly fresh and thoroughly trained troops to draw upon.

GERMAN MINE-FIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 9 a.m.

It is officially announced that there is a German mine-field north of Tory Island.

GERMAN VESSELS CAPTURED.

MEASURES TO OBVIATE UNNECESSARY LOSS.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 7-5 p.m.

A number of vessels turned out of the Suez Canal have been captured and taken to Alexandria as prizes. British shippers and owners of goods on board have formed a committee in connection with the East Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce with a view to taking measures to obviate unnecessary loss, especially in the case of cargoes for India.

The Committee has conferred with the India Office, the Admiralty and the Foreign Office, and it is already suggested that the Baerenfels and Gutenfels shall be removed from the jurisdiction of the Prize Court at Alexandria by an Admiralty requisition.

This would enable the Committee to send fresh crews and take the ships to India without awaiting the judgment of the Court with reference to the ships themselves, which will be available as prizes afterwards.

It is understood that the authorities consider the idea practicable. About eighty per cent. of these cargoes is British, and all the papers relating thereto are in India.

THAMES TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Press Bureau states that all Thames traffic must pass through two stipulated channels.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR W. FRANKLYN.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 9 a. m.

General Sir William Franklyn, commanding the central division of Earl Kitchener's army, died suddenly yesterday evening.

BACK INTO GERMANY.

ENEMY DRIVEN OVER THE FRONTIER.

ALLIES' SUCCESS EAST OF NANCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A communique states that in the region to the east of Nancy, between the Forests of Bezance and Paroy, we have assumed the offensive and driven the enemy across the frontier.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 7-5 p.m.

The following casualties among officers are announced:—

Killed:—Lieut. E. Battle, Worcesters; Major Lord J. Cavendish, First Life Guards; Captain J. Curgenven, South Wales Borderers; Lieut. J. Eden, Twelfth Lancers; Lieut E. Hoskyns and Captain W. Kington, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. A. Lecky, Leinsters; Captain M. E. Lloyd, Welsh Fusiliers; Captain C. Methuen, Warwicks; Lieut. F. Pemberton, Second Life Guards; Second Lieut. C. Peppé and Second Lieut. Snead-Cox, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. W. Underhill, Worcesters; Second Lieut. C. van Neck, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. Watkins, South Wales Borderers.

Missing and believed to be killed:—Captain H. Ashton, Second Life Guards; Second Lieut. Palmer, Second Life Guards; Captain W. G. Vyvyan, Welsh Fusiliers.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The following casualties are announced this evening:—

Wounded:—Lieut. L. Alston, Welsh Fusiliers; Captain L. Ashburner, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. B. Badham, Scots Fusiliers; Captain F. Bagley, South Lancs; Captain S. Barne, Twentieth Hussars; Captain G. Barry, South Wales Borderers; Captain the Hon. M. Bowes-Lyon, Second Life Guards; Lieut. Sir P. Brocklehurst, Derbyshire Yeomanry; Captain Brownell, Worcesters; Lieut. F. Chaytor, Field Artilery; Lieut. H. C. Combe, Horse Guards; Major H. Combe, Third Hussars; Lieut. J. Courage, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. L. Cripps, Fourth Hussars; Lieut. D. Darley, Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. N. Eastwood, Third Hussars; Second Lieut. J. M. Evans, Welsh Fusiliers; Second Lieut. Fenwick-Palmer, Second Life Guards; Captain C. A. French, Royal Irish; Second Lieut. G. Gabb, West Surreys; Lieut. C. Gaiskell, Leinsters; Lieut. C. Haigh and Lieut. R. L. Heath, West Surreys; Captain C. B. Hornby, Fourth Dragoons; Second Lieut. C. L. Huggins, Third Hussars; Lieut. J. P. Jamieson, Royal Lancasters; Lieut. A. Lambert, Field Artillery; Second Lieut. O. Le Bas, West Surreys; Lieut. J. Leckie, First Dragoons; Major T. Moloney, Field Artillery; Captain W. Montgomerie, Leinsters; Lieut. A. G. Murray-Smith, Second Life Guards; Second Lieut. A. Newton-King, Royal Irish; Major H. Phipps and Captain H. S. Powell, Field Artillery; Lieut. the Duke of Roxburghe, Horse Guards; Lieut. R. Spooner, Lincolns; Captain P. S. Stewart, Medicals; Captain E. G. Sydenham, Warwicks; Captain W. Temple, Gloucesters; Major A. R. Trotter, Second Life Guards; Lieut. R. Vachell, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. D. E. Wallace, Second Life Guards; Captain Whaley, Warwicks; Captain Whinfield and Lieut. H. C. Williams, West Surreys; Lieut. R. Wynter, Worcesters; Lieut. F. H. McL. Young, Gloucesters.

Wounded and Missing:—Captain L. Carey, Royal Fusiliers; Captain F. Colville, South Lancs.

Missing:—Lieut. D. Barchard, Welsh Fusiliers; Major E. Daniell, Lieut. K. Foulkes, Captain G. Furnell, Lieut. M. Harrison, Second Lieut. Howard, Captain A. W. C. Knox, Lieut. D. P. Laing, Second Lieut. J. R. Smyth and Second Lieut. D. Smyth, all Royal Irish; Second Lieut. J. L. Jackson, Connaught Rangers; Captain J. G. Smyth-Osbourne, Welsh Fusiliers, Second Lieut. A. F. Thorp, Officers Training Corps.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Missing:—Second Lieut. R. C. Wells, Engineer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lt.-Col. Moberly and Major Martin are appointed Commandant and 2nd in Command respectively, of the 25th Punjabis and Lt.-Col. Anderson and Major Scott Elliot as Commandant and 2nd in Command respectively of the 81st Pioneers. Captain Loch, 3rd Gurkhas, officiate D.A.A.G., Bombay.

FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

ENEMY'S POSITION CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28. 5-45 a.m.

An official statement says:—

Fighting has begun on the East Prussian front. We have repulsed desperate German attacks in the region of Rakalarzewo. Fighting on Monday extended from Kutno through Oezow, Rawa and Glowaczoff to the mouth of the Ilzanka river. We carried a part of the enemy's position in the Jezow and Rawa region and captured 3,000 men and some guns at New Alexandria and Solec.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY LODZ.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 9 a.m.

A Warsaw message to "The Times" says that Russian cavalry have occupied Lodz, meeting with little resistance.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Russians on the San and south of Przemysl have increased their offensive.

PREPARED FOR "HOME CONSUMPTION"

BATTLE OF WARSAW STORY TOTALLY DISBELIEVED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The German story of the battle of Warsaw was evidently intended for home consumption, and is totally disbelieved.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

DIXMUDE.—In Belgium, 15 miles south of Ostend.

THE YSER.—This river enters the North Sea near Nieuport.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

ROULERS.—In Belgium, 20 miles north of Lille.

ARMENTIERES.—On the Lys, 12 miles W. N. W. of Lille.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

LENS.—17 miles S. W. of Lille.

BERRY-AU-BAC.—A commune of France, in the dep of Aisne, on the Aisne.

SOISSONS.—A town in France on the river Aisne, 18 miles south-west of Laon.

THE LYS.—This river runs through the depts of Par-de-Calais and Nord, France, and joins the Sheldt at Ghent in Belgium.

BAILLEUL.—A town in the French dep of Nord, 19 miles N. W. of Lille.

NANCY.—Capital of the French dep. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 220 miles E. of Paris and 94 W. of Strasburg.

THE SAN.—This river passes through Przemysl, in Galicia, and forms a confluence with the Vistula below Sandomir.

THE VISTULA.—This is one of the largest rivers of Europe and in its course forms the boundary between Poland and Austrian Galicia.

PRZEMYSL.—A fortified town in Galicia, 50 miles west of Lemberg.

WARSAW.—The capital of Russian Poland 70 miles south of the frontier of East Prussia.

IVANGOROD.—This city is 60 miles south-east of Warsaw.

AUGUSTOVO.—It is situated on a Canal, connecting the Vistula and Niemen, 42 miles W. N. W. of Grodno.

NEW ALEXANDRIA.—On the Vistula 20 miles south of Ivangorod.

JEZOW.—A town of Poland, 15 miles W. N. W. of Rawa and 55 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

KUTNO.—A town of Poland, 54 miles W. of Warsaw.

RAWA.—A town of Poland on the Rawka, 50 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

SOLEC.—A town of Poland, near the left bank of the Vistula, 35 miles N. of Sandomir.

GLOWACZEFF.—A small town of Poland in the palatinate of Sandomir, on the left bank of the Radomka, 17 miles N. N. E. of Radom.

TORY ISLAND.—A small island 2½ miles long, 9 miles off the north-west coast of Donegal.

NIEUPORT.—On the Yser river, 10 miles S. W. of Ostend.

LODZ.—In Poland, 76 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

GERMANS IN BURMA TO BE INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

Orders have been issued by the Local Government that all German and Austrian subjects in Rangoon, between combatant ages of 17 and 45, are to be placed immediately in confinement as prisoners of war and to be deported to Ahmednagar with the least possible delay. In consequence of the orders 19 subjects were interned in the British Infantry Lines and 6 non-combatant Germans and Austrians are awaiting orders of the Local Government as to their disposition.

NEWS AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

SCHELDT COMPLETELY BLOCKED.

A RED CROSS STORY.

LABOURITES' MANIFESTO.

The following items of news ahead of the mail are from the Australian papers:—

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KAISER'S LATEST BLASPHEMY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that a Warsaw newspaper contains the text of the latest proclamation addressed to the Eastern Army by the Kaiser:—

"Remember you are a chosen people, that the spirit of the Lord has descended upon me, because, as Emperor of the Germans I am his sworn representative. Therefore death and destruction be to all resisting my will, and doubting my mission. So perish all the enemies of the German people. God demands their destruction, God who, by my mouth, commands you all to execute his will.

HOLLAND'S INTEGRITY THREATENED

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Many authorities consider that Antwerp is beyond the limit mentioned in von Bethmann Hollweg's statement regarding the necessity of Germany entering Belgium for the purpose of entering France. The seizure of Antwerp is regarded as a prelude to the annexation of Belgium and the threatening of Holland's integrity and independence. The Dutch realise that Germany will not be content that Holland should merely provide her with an outlet to the sea, and that their commercial prosperity, founded upon river and canal traffic, would vanish in the event of Germany's securing any greater advantage over them. The populace of Holland now have intimate knowledge of the barbaarities perpetrated by the Germans in Belgium.

NEW U. S. BATTLESHIP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

The United States Navy Department have decided to immediately commence building three battleships of 32,000 tons, one to be laid down in the the Government yards Each ship will have a speed of twenty-one knots, and be armed with twelve fourteen-inch guns.

SCHELDT COMPLETELY BLOCKED.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.

Dutch and German newspapers state that the British sank the German steamer Gneisenau and other vessels in the Scheldt in such positions as to block that waterway completely for years.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO ANTWERP.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The "Morning Post," commenting upon a recent visit to Antwerp by Mr. Winston Churchill, states that Mr. Churchill should understand that his activities in fields that do not properly concern him cannot conduce to the good working of the Admiralty.

THE ANTWERP FORCES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

"The Times" has published an article combating the "Morning Post's" criticisms of the Antwerp forces, saying that the British expedition was not part of any essential military operation. It was rather an attempt to demonstrate the deep concern felt by this country over the heroic suffering of the Belgian people.

GALLANT BRITISHERS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

During the fighting outside Antwerp on Thursday a party of British troops, with a machine gun, began to play on a point where they knew the Germans were. Soon the gun became a target, and 26 men fell while serving it. Then the Germans appeared, and a Sergeant, who was the last man left, sprang to the gun and shot down 20 of the enemy before he was killed.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT ROYE.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

For three weeks Roye was the scene of the fiercest hand-to-hand encounters. The town and surrounding villages were taken and re-taken at least a dozen times. The Allies surprised a German camp among low, wooded hills and made an attack in the half-light of dawn. The Germans were thrown into confusion, being unable to locate the direction the attack was coming from. The result was that 1,008 men of the Cavalry Brigade and a battalion of infantry were taken prisoners.

SOLDIERS IN RED CROSS CONVOY.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

When the French entered Amiens the cavalry overtook the German red cross convoy of 48 medical officers. The general promised to send them to Geneva to be exchanged for French medical men. When the convoy was searched, however, arms and ammunition and a quantity of explosives were found and the French General demanded an explanation. The Red Cross men said they were carrying arms for self-protection in case of attack by troops who did not understood Red Cross methods. The French General accepted the explanation, saying:—"Your army has strange customs."

That evening, French medical officers entertained the prisoners and the conversation turned on the treatment of wounds. Two French doctors noticed that a number of Germans were strangely silent, and communicated their suspicions to the French General, who ordered each of the 48 to be privately asked a few simple questions of medical science. The first five readily passed the ordeal, but the sixth was utterly ignorant. Finally, a committee of the French doctors convicted 11 of the enemy of mis-using the Red Cross. The General ordered them to be shot at daybreak, and the remaining 37 to watch the French infantry shoot their 11 comrades to death. Five minutes later a rifle volley announced the end.

FILM THAT WAS NOT TAKEN.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

It transpires that Germany had made arrangements with a leading kinematograph firm to take a gigantic film recording the Kaiser's triumphal entry into Paris but the retreat of the German army from the Marne disorganised the scheme.

NOT WARFARE BUT MURDER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The aeroplanist raids upon Paris are exciting disgust and indignation in America. The "New York Herald" declares that the aerial bombing of Paris is not warfare, but assassination.

CANNONADING IN BLACK SEA.

ROME, Oct. 15.

Messages from Bucharest state that heavy cannonading was heard all day yesterday off Constantza, on the Black Sea, opposite Bucharest.

It is believed that the Goeben and Breslau are fighting the Russian Black Sea fleet.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that Sir Louis Mallet, British Ambassador at Constantinople has requested all women of the Allied nations to leave the Turkish capital.

AN AUSTRIAN ASSERTION.

HAGUE, Oct. 15.

The Austrian legation here asserts that after a fierce fight the Russians have evacuated Lemberg, which they captured a couple of weeks ago.

BOMBS FOR FRENCH PREMIER AND C-IN-C.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

It transpires that when President Poincare's visit to General Joffre was arranged, the Germans sent one of their best aviators to endeavour to drop a bomb on the two Frenchmen.

LABOUR LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Twenty-five Labour Members of the House of Commons, and numerous Trade Union and other Labour leaders have issued the following manifesto:—

If England stood aside, a German victory would probably have meant the death of democracy in Europe. While the conflict lasts England must be sustained without and within. Combatants and non-combatants must be supported to the utmost. The labour movement is doing part of the paramount national duty, confident that the brutal doctrine and methods of German militarism fail. When the time comes to discuss terms of peace, Labour would stand for an international agreement that disputes in the future should be settled by arbitration and not by machine guns.

FIVE MILLION MORE GERMANS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.

Advices from Berlin declare that the real struggle is about to begin, and that if necessary 5,000,000 more Germans can be compelled to serve, and that in addition volunteers are also available.

THE FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.

Many romantic details of the East Prussian fighting have come to hand. In a recent engagement at Ratchka a hand-to-hand fight occurred between Don Cossacks and Germans. The former swam a river and got behind the Germans, thus enabling the capture of 3,000 prisoners, two complete batteries and eight armmoured motors.

In the fighting at Augustowo, in a dense fog the Germans on several occasions advanced to the very muzzles of the Russian guns. During the fighting, packs of wolves were continually hovering around and pouncing upon the dead and wounded. The stretcher-bearers frequently fired upon the wolves to drive them off. In one instance a Uhlan was found with his back to a tree shooting at wolves devouring his wounded comrade.

An incident of the battle at Augustowo showed the Germans at their best and worst. During the retreat the Russians found one of their dead officers, his face covered by a cloth, and on his breast his gold watch and a note attached stating:—"Honoured enemy.—We have taken only a notebook containing military information. We are, unfortunately, unable to take this severely wounded man, as we have ourselves many wounded. Yet near by were the dead bodies of six Cossacks with their ears cut off and their eyes gouged out.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED ASSASSINS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

At Sarajevo, the Austrian authorities have commenced the trial of Servians charged with the assassination there of the Grand-Duke Franz Ferdinand, (heir to the Emperor of Austria), and his wife. This assassination was made the basis of the Austrian attack on Servia.

THE TAKING OF LILLE.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

On the 4th instant 300 Uhlans in an armoured train from Belgium endeavoured to carry out a coup-de-main in Lille, but a railway pointsman detected the occupants of the train and diverted the latter into a siding where it was greeted with French rifle-shots. Most of the Uhlans were captured next morning. In the meanwhile, 3,000 Germans approached on the opposite side from Tourcoing, and trained their artillery and machine guns upon the town, some of their shells striking the Hotel Ville. The French infantry replied so quickly that the Germans had to retreat. On the following day the battle was renewed with greater force, but efforts to bring Germans to Lille by railway were repulsed. The retreating Germans in their anger entered and set fire to a suburb of Lille. The market was in full swing, and the Uhlans lining the pavement, at a sign from their officer, without any provocation, and although there were no French soldiers in the vicinity, fired into the windows of houses. Several persons, including a young girl dressing her hair, were killed. The Germans also looted the wine and beer cellars, and deliberately set fire to a number of houses.

The Sixth Regiment of the French Territorial captured two cannons after killing all the Germans serving them. Throughout the operation at Lille the Germans were hampered by a lack of artillery. The French state that only a small garrison was left in Lille, and that the capture of the town does not alter the French battle front.

BLOOD-LUST INFLAMED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Ostend correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that the Allies made an heroic effort to save them on Saturday and Sunday, but the country was unsuitable for operations against heavy odds. Although the numbers engaged were not great the fighting was of the fiercest description, the blood-lust having been inflamed by a tragic incident. The Belgian machine guns enfiladed 200 Germans, and when there was no hope of escape the survivors raised the butts of their rifles in token of submission, but, either because the signal was misunderstood, or because the simulated surrender has been a favourite German ruse when in a warm corner, the Belgian machinist continued to fire until all the trapped Germans had fallen. The Belgians were finally compelled to retire by a large German cavalry force coming north from Ypres, and threatening their communications via Burgas.

BIG KRUPP GUNS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Paris "Matin" correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Krupps have so far constructed only eight 42 centimetre (16½ inches) guns, which wrought such damage at the Antwerp forts.

HOW 9TH LANCERS TOOK 11 GUNS.

72 LEFT OF 400 AFTER 30 MINUTES' MAD CHARGE.

How the 9th Lancers charged and put out of action 11 of the enemy's guns at Thirlin was graphically described to a "Daily Chronicle" correspondent by Trooper Walter Charman, who is now home on sick leave.

An infantry division was held up in the village, he said, by heavy firing. We were ordered to mount and take shelter behind some cottages. The firing became more deadly, and we were told to prepare for action in order to give relief to the infantry.

The A, B and C Squadrons formed up, and the 16th Hussars and 4th Dragoons were our supports. I was in the C Squadron, my leader being Captain E. O. Grenfell, and his brother, Captain Grenfell, was in command of B Squadron.

There were 11 guns a little over a mile away on the summit of a hill under cover of a wood. Colonel Campbell said we had to take the guns, and the bugle sounded the charge.

We galloped across several fields under a hail of bursting shells and withering rifle fire. We became furious, and the yelling and shouting terrified our horses.

The guns directed their fire on us, but nothing could stop or check us. The rifle fire ceased, and I suppose we ran down their infantry. We cleared everything in front of us and crashed through barbed wire entanglements.

When we were 100 yards from the guns the gunners ran away, and those who did not succeed in taking shelter in the wood were cut down.

We yelled like madmen, and put the guns out of action. Then the order was given to make for the village. We covered the same ground, and again had shells bursting all round us, the firing coming from our left.

It was a neck-and-neck race for life, and when we reined up there were only 72 horses left of the 400 who charged at the bugle call half an hour previously.

We had three-quarters of an hour's rest, and all the time our battery of artillery was being silenced. Then Captain Grenfell, my officer, shouted, 'We must save those guns or the 9th Lancers will be wiped out.' Again we raced through a hail of bursting shells. We saved the guns, and rescued the only gunner left, who was firing his last shell when we dashed up.

OUR "UNREADY" FLEET.

GERMAN LIE FOISTED ON THE BELGIANS.

The Germans are printing a bi-lingual paper at Liege called "L'Ami du Peuple," and certain statements which have been made in the columns of this somewhat remarkable publication are really worth reprinting. Here is the text of an article on the situation in England:—

"We learn from our naval authorities that already the English are finding the greatest trouble in properly equipping their ships. For this reason the English armada does not dare to put in an appearance in the North Sea, where the German fleet is awaiting it day and night. Opinion is daily gaining ground that England is not ready for a naval combat, in spite of the recent reviews of the fleet and in spite of the feverish activity of the last few months.

"Churchill is seeking for bluejackets in every direction at a monthly salary of £6 and more. In spite of this it will not be possible to create out of a fleet of mercenaries an equipment of technical value. Those who present themselves for this work simply to make money are not worth much, and that is the reason why the English admirals do not dare to take the high seas."

Mr. L. T. P. J. Egerton of the Border Regiment, who died of wounds in the war, was well known in Rangoon and in Maymyo, in sporting circles. He was thirty-two years old.

ETHICS OF GREAT WAR

GERMAN MISCALCULATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH IN DUBLIN.

The Premier addressed a great war meeting in Dublin on September 25. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Councillor Sherlock) on taking the Chair said that the people of Ireland were practically unanimous. They wished God-speed to the Allies. It was a fight between honour and dishonour. It was a fight in defence of contracts against the policy of "To hell with contracts."

Mr. Asquith, on rising to speak, was given an enthusiastic reception. He said:—

Some weeks ago I took it upon myself to suggest to the four principal magistrates of the United Kingdom that they should afford an opportunity of making a personal appeal to their citizens at a great moment in our national history. I have already delivered my message in London and in Edinburg. To the first of those great communities I was able to speak as an Englishman by birth and as a Londoner by early association and a long residence. To the second, the capital of the Ancient Kingdom of Scotland, I had special credentials as having been for the best part of 30 years one of their representatives in the House of Commons (hear, hear), and now indeed by one of the melancholy privileges of time the senior among the Scottish members. (Laughter.) But to-night when I come to Dublin I can put forward neither the one claim nor the other. (A voice: "Home Rule.") I base my title, such as it is, to your hospitality and your hearing upon such service as during the whole of my political life I have tried, with a whole heart and to the best of my faculty and opportunities, to render to Ireland. (Cheers.) I came here not as a partisan, not even as a politician, but I come here as for the time being the head of the King's Government (cheers), to summon Ireland, a loyal and patriotic Ireland, to take her place in the defence of our common cause. (Cheers.)

NATIONAL UNITY.

It is no part of my mission to-night—it is indeed at this time of day wholly unnecessary—to justify, still less to excuse, the part that the Government of the United Kingdom has taken in this supreme crisis in our national affairs. There have been wars in the past in regard to which there has been among us diversity of opinion, uneasiness as to the wisdom of our diplomacy, anxiety as to the expediency of our policy, doubts as to the essential righteousness of our cause. That, my Lord Mayor, as you said, is not the case to-day. Even in the memorable struggle which we waged a hundred years ago against the domination of Napoleon there was always a minority, respectable not merely in number, but in the sincerity and in the eminence of its adherents, which broke the front of our national unity. Again I say that is not the case to-day. We feel as a nation, or rather, I ought to say, speaking here and looking round upon our vast Empire in every quarter of the globe, as a family of nations (cheers), without distinction of creed or party, of race or climate, class or section, that we are united in defending principles and in maintaining interests which are vital, not only to the British Empire, but to all that is worth having in our common civilization and all that is worth hoping for in the future progress of mankind. (Cheers.)

What better or higher cause, whether we succeed or fail (cries of "No failure"), and we are going not to fail but to succeed (cheers), what higher cause can arouse and enlist the best energies of a free people than to be engaged at one and the same time in the vindication of international good faith and the protection of the weak against the violence of the strong, and in the assertion of the best ideals of all the free communities in all the ages of time and in every part of the world against the encroachments of those who believe, and who preach, and who practise the religion of force? (Cheers and cries of "Down with them.") It is not necessary to demonstrate once more that in this war Germany was the real and responsible factor. The proof of this is manifold and overwhelming. Indeed, on the part of Germany we get upon this point—if denial at all—denial only of the faintest and most formal kind.

GERMAN AGGRESSION.

It is not—I am sure you will agree with me—it is not necessary to demonstrate once more that of this war Germany is the real and the responsible author. (Cheers.) The proofs are patent, manifold, and overwhelming. (Cheers.) Indeed, on the part of Germany herself we get upon this point, if denial at all, a denial only of the faintest and the most formal kind. For a generation past she has been preparing the ground equipping herself both by land and sea, fortifying herself with alliances, what is perhaps even more important, teaching her youth to seek and to pursue as the first and the most important of all human things the supremacy of German power and the German spirit, and all that time biding her opportunity. Many of the great wars of history have been almost accidentally brought on. There was nothing in the quarrel, such as it was between Austria and Servia that could not, and would not, have been settled by pacific means. But in the judgment of those who guide and control German policy the hour had come to strike the blow that has been long and deliberately prepared. In their hands lay the choice between peace and war, and their election was for war. In so deciding, as everybody now knows, Germany made two profound miscalculations, both of them natural enough in men who had come to believe that in international matters everything can be explained and measured in terms of material force.

THE BELGIAN RESISTANCE.

What were those mistakes? The first was that Belgium, a small and prosperous country, entirely disinterested in European quarrels, guaranteed by the joint and several compacts of the Great Powers, would not resent, and certainly would not resist, the use of her territory as a high road for an invading German force into France. How could they imagine that this little country, rather than allow her neutrality to be violated and her independence insulted and menaced, was prepared that her fields should be drenched, with the blood of her soldiers, her towns and villages devastated by marauders, her splendid heritage of monuments and of treasures built up for her by the piety, art, and learning of the past ruthlessly laid in ruins? The passionate attachment or a numerically small population to the bit of territory, which looks so little upon the map, the pride of unconquerable devotion of a free people to their own free State—these were things which apparently had never been dreamed of in the philosophy of Potsdam. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.").

Rarely in history has there been a greater material disparity between the invaders and the invaded. But the moral disparity was at least equally great, for the indomitable resistance of the Belgians did more than change the whole face of the campaign, (Cheers.) It proved to the world that ideas which cannot be weighed or measured by any material calculus can still inspire and dominate mankind, and that is the reason why the whole sympathy of the civilized world at this moment is going out to these small States—Belgium, Servia, and Montenegro—that have played so worthy a part in this historic struggle. (Cheers.).

ANOTHER MISCONCEPTION

But, my Lord Mayor, Germany was guilty of another and a still more capital blunder in relation to ourselves. (Hear, hear) I am not referring for the moment to the grotesque misunderstanding upon which I dwelt a week ago at Edinburgh. Their carefully fostered belief was that we here were so rent with civil distraction (laughter), so paralysed by lukewarmness or disaffection in our Dominions and Dependencies, that if it came to fighting we might be brushed aside as an impotent and even a negligible factor. (Cheers and cries of "Never.")

The German misconception went even deeper than that. They asked themselves what interest, direct or material, had the United Kingdom in this conflict. Could any nation, least of all the cold, calculating, phlegmatic, egotistic British nation—(laughter)—embark upon a costly and bloody contest from which it had nothing in the hope of profit to expect? They forgot that we, like the Belgians, had something at stake which cannot be translated into what one of our poets has called "the law of nicely calculated less or more." What was it we had at stake? First and foremost the fulfilment to the small and relatively weak country of our plighted word (cheers), and behind and beyond that the maintenance of the whole system of international good will which is the moral bond of the civilized world. (Cheers.) Here again they were wrong in thinking that the reign of ideas, old world ideas, like those of duty and good faith, had been superseded by the ascendancy of force. War is at all times a hideous thing at the best an evil to be chosen in preference to worse evils, and at the worst little better than the letting loose of hell upon earth. The Prophet of old spoke of the "confused noise of battle and the garments rolled in blood," but in these modern days, with the gigantic scale of the opposing armies and the scientific developments of the instruments of destruction, war had become an infinitely more devastating thing than it ever was before. The hope that the general recognition of a humaner code would soften or abate some of its worst brutalities has been rudely dispelled by the events of the last few weeks. ("Shame.") The German invasion of Belgium and France contributes indeed some of the blackest pages to its sombre annals. Rarely has a non-combatant population suffered more severely, and rarely, if ever, have the monuments of piety and of learning and those sentiments of religious and national association of which they are the permanent embodiment, even in the worst times of the most ruthless warriors, been so shamefully and cynically desecrated; and behind the actual theatre of conflict, with its smoke and its carnage, there are the sufferings of those who are left behind, the waste of wealth, the economic dislocation, the heritage—the long heritage—of enmities and misunderstanding which war brings in its train.

A CLEAR RECORD.

Why do I dwell upon these things? It is to say this—that great indeed is the responsibility of those who allow their country—as we have done—to be drawn into such a welter. But there is one thing much worse than to take such a responsibility, and that is upon a fitting occasion to shirk it. (Cheers.). Our record in the matter is clear. We strove up to the last moment for peace, and only when we were satisfied that the price of peace was the betrayal of other countries and the dishonour and degradation of our own did we take up the sword. (Prolonged cheers.)

TOBACCO AT THE FRONT.

THE "LANCET" APPROVES ITS USE.

Defending the use of tobacco on the battlefield, the "Lancet" says:—

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UNITED RUSSIA.

QUARRELS FORGOTTEN IN THE WAR.

GERMANY'S BLUNDER.

The following article which appears in "The Times" is contributed by Professor Peter Struve, Editor of the monthly, "Russian Thoughts," who is recognised as one of the most acute political thinkers in Europe. He was one of the chief founders of the Constitutional Democratic Party (the Cadets), and was member for St. Petersburg in the Second Duma. He is also known as an economist of great erudition.

The future historian will note with astonishment that official Germany, when she declared war on Russia, was in no way informed of the state of public opinion in our country.

This is all the more astonishing because not a single country to the west of Russia maintains so close a communication with Russia as Germany. The Germans, better than other peoples, could and should have known Russia and her material resources, her internal state, and her moral condition. When she declared war on Russia, Germany evidently counted, above all, on the weakness of the Russian Army. There was nothing, however, to justify such an estimate of the armed forces of Russia. Certainly Russia had been beaten in the Japanese War, but in that war the decision was reached on the sea, and after the fall of Port Arthur the land war had no object. The Germans have probably convinced themselves already how superficial was such an estimate of the forces of Russia, but in reality their mistake was due to an entirely superficial view of the national culture of Russia and an extremely elementary idea of our internal development. The Germans did not believe that there is in Russia a genuine and growing national civilization, and did not understand that the liberation movement in Russia had not only not shaken the power of the Russian State, but had, on the contrary, increased it.

EFFECT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION.

Not understanding this, they thought that any blow from outside would tumble over the Russian State like a rotten tree. German aggression, on the contrary, united the whole population of Russia, and by this alone strengthened a hundredfold her external power. This, of course, would have been the natural effect of any attack from without upon any sound people or any State that was not in decomposition. But in this case there was something else. Such a war as this could not fail to take on at once the character both of a world war and of a national war. That is why in this struggle with Germany, and Austria-Hungary, elemental forces united in one impulse and spirit both the Russian Radicals, with their tendency to cosmopolitanism, and the extreme Nationalist Conservatives. Nay, more than that, all the races of Russia understood that a challenge had been thrown out to Russia by Germany that morally compelled her, in the interests of the whole and of the various parts, to forget for the time all quarrels and grievances.

THE RALLY OF POLES AND JEWS.

This showed itself in the most natural and inevitable way with the Poles, of whose national culture Germanism is the sworn foe. The well-known manifesto of the Commander-in-Chief did not awake this feeling among the poles of Russia, but simply met it and gave it support. Equally natural and elemental was the patriotic outburst that spread among the Jews of Russia. In their case the political and social Radicalism which we always find in the Jews turned by some sound instinct against German militarism, which had shown itself the chief cause and occasion of a world catastrophe.

The German declaration of war on Russia at once dispersed all doubts and hesitations in the many millions of the population of the Russian Empire. Some may put in the forefront of this war the struggle with the uncivilizing militarism of Prussia. Others may see in it, above all things, a struggle for the national principle and for the injured rights of nationalities—Serbians, Poles, and Belgians. Others, again, see in the war the only means of securing the peaceful future of Russia and her allies from the extravagant pretensions of Germany. But all alike feel that this war is a great, popular, liberating work, which starts a new epoch in the history of the world. Thus the war against united Germany and Austria-Hungary has become in Russia a truly national war. That is the enormous difference between it and the war with Japan, whose political grounds and objects, apart from self-defence against a hostile attack, were alien to the public conscience.

A WAR OF REGENERATION.

There is one other consideration which cannot be passed over in silence. In Russia many are convinced, and others instinctively feel, that a victorious war will contribute to the internal recovery and regeneration of the State. Many barriers have already fallen, national and political feuds have been softened, new conditions are being created for the mutual relations of the people and the Government. There is every reason to think that some members of the Government—unfortunately, it is true, not all—have understood that at the present time of complete national union many of the old methods of administration and all the old Government psychology are not only out of place but simply impossible. In one question, the Polish, this conviction has received the supreme sanction of the Sovereign and of the Commander-in-Chief, and a striking expression in the latter's manifesto to the Poles. Further than this, the actual attitude of Russian Liberals and Radicals toward a whole series of problems and relations cannot fail to be changed. Thus the war will help to reconcile and soften many internal contradictions in Russia.

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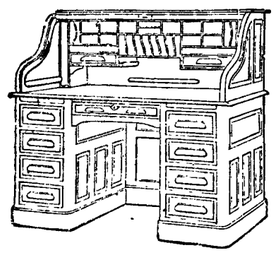

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WHEN THE TRUCE COMES.

THE RIGHT ATTITUDE TO GERMANY.

The following article is contributed by Mr. Arnold Bennett in the "Daily News and Leader":—

When peace is seriously desired in any quarter, the questions to be discussed by the plenipotentiaries will fall into three groups:—

1. Those which affect all Europe.
2. Those which chiefly affect Western Europe.
3. Those which chiefly affect Eastern Europe.

The first group is, of course, the most important, both practically and sentimentally. And the main question in it is the question of Belgium. The original cause of the war was Germany's deliberate and advertised bellicosity, and it might be thought that the first aim of peace would be by some means to extinguish that bellicosity. But relative values may change during the progress of a war, and the question of Belgium—which means the question of the sanction of international pledges—now stands higher in the general view than the question of disarmament. Germany has outraged the public law of Europe, and she has followed up her outrage with a series of the most cowardly and wanton crimes. She ought to pay, and she ought to apologise. Only by German payment and German apology can international law be vindicated. Germany should pay a sum large enough to do everything that money can do towards the re-establishment of Belgium's well-being. I have no competence to suggest the amount of the indemnity. A hundred million pounds does not appear to me too large.

THE GREATNESS OF A NATION.

Then the apology. It may be asked: Why an apology? Would not an apology be implied in the payment of an indemnity? Why humiliate a great nation?

To this I would answer that Germany is not a great nation. If Germany, after her diplomatic rascalities of the last few years and her cultural display of the last few weeks, is to be called great, then we had better publish our dictionaries in abridged editions with the word "great" omitted. If Germany is great, what word is left to describe France? Germany has great elements within her; she has a great army; but to call her, now, a great nation is to trifle with words.

The paramount fact revealed by the war is—not the brutality, but the stupidity of Germany. Her code of war-morals, and the ineffably silly press-campaign carried on by her in America, Italy, and other places, have set a seal on the miraculous stupidity which marked her program and her diplomacy. One's sympathies, I suppose, are inborn, and I was born with a sympathy for France and a lack of sympathy for Germany. The latter, naturally, I strove to correct, and it now seems to me that I succeeded in the attempt beyond any warrant; for I really persuaded myself that Germany could not be so stupid as she seemed to be. I did not believe in the immediate coming of war—not because I had faith in Germany's pacificism, but because I had faith in her intelligence. To force a war in the circumstances and on the assumptions chosen and credited by Germany was an act whose stupidity could scarcely be matched in the modern age.

A LESSON FOR POTSDAM.

It is undeniable that Germany is now directed by hysteric stupidity wielding a bludgeon. Granted, if you will, that half the nation is at heart against the stupidity and the bludgeon. So much the worse for the half. Citizens who have not had the wit to get rid of the Prussian Franchise Law must accept all the consequences of their political ineffectiveness. The peace-makers will not be able to divide Germany into two halves. Her acknowledged leaders being thickheaded bullies, the whole of Germany should ultimately suffer for their mistakes and their temperament. Stupid bullies should be treated according to their mentality. It would be absurd to talk to a prize-fighter in the idiom of a philosopher. Nothing will impress the Potsdam mentality so much as a public humiliation. Indeed, nothing else is likely to impress Potsdam at all. Many a savage brute has been permanently convinced of the advantages of civilisation by the idiom of one knock-down blow.

For Potsdam, first-rate spectacular effect is needed, and that effect would best be produced by a German national apology carried by a diplomatic mission with ceremony to Brussels, and published in all German official papers; and emphasised by a procession of Belgian troops down Unter den Linden. This visible abasement of German arms in front of the Socialists of Berlin would be an invaluable aid to the breaking of military tyranny in Prussia.

ALSACE AND ARMAMENTS.

So much for the Belgium question and the sanction of international pledges The other question affecting the whole of Europe is the hope of a universal Limitation of armaments. But there is a particular question, touching France, which in practice would come before that. I mean Alsace-Lorraine. Unless Germany conquers Europe, Alsace-Lorraine should be restored to France. A profound national sentiment, to which all conceivable considerations of expediency or ultimate advantage are unimportant, demands imperatively the return of the plunder. And in the councils of the Allies, either alone or with German representatives the attitude of French dipomacy would be: "Is it clear about Alsace-Lorraine? If so, we may proceed. If not, it's no use going any further." Germany properly beaten, it would be entirely futile to talk ethnography to this profound French national sentiment.

We now come to armaments. I have seen it suggested that the destruction of Essen, Wilhelmshaven, and Heligoland ought to be a condition of peace with Germany. Certainly the disappearance of these phenomena would be a gain to the world. So would the disappearance of Rosyth and Toulon. It seems to me, however, very improbable that their destruction or dismantling by international command would occur after hostilities have ceased, or could usefully so occur. If the French army on its way to Berlin can treat the Krupp factory as the German army on its way to Paris treated Rheims Cathedral, well and good! In fact, most excellent! And if the British Navy can somehow emasculate Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland, I shall not complain that it's behaviour has been purely doctrinaire. But otherwise I see nothing practical in the Essen-Wilhelmshaven-Heligoland suggestion. Nor in the project for dethroning the Kaiser and sending him and his eldest son to settle their differences in St. Helena! The Kaiser—happily—is not a Napoleon, nor has he yet himself accomplished anything big enough or base enough to merit Napoleon's fate. Any dethroning that may enliven the grey monotony of the post-bellum era at Potsdam should and will be done by the German soldiers themselves. Even in international politics it is futile to try to meddle in other people's private affairs.

THE PRINCIPLE OF MUTUALITY.

Disarmament in Germany can be achieved by the exercise of one principle, and one principle only. That principle is the principle of mutuality. A scheme in which every nation will proportionately share should be presented to Germany, and she should be respectfully but quite firmly asked to participate in it. There would be no sense in saying to Germany: "*You* must disadm." The magic words would be: "*We* are going to disarm, and so are you, whether you want to or not." As to the procedure of disarmament—whether it shall be slow or fast, whether it shall include destruction or be content with mere omission to renew, how the proportions shall be decided, who shall give the signal to begin—here are matters which I am without skill or desire to discuss. All I know about them is that they are horribly complicated, unprecedentedly difficult, and bursting with danger; and that they will strain the wisdom, patience, and ingenuity of the negotiators to the very utmost.

Compared to disarmament, all remaining questions whatsoever affecting peace are simple and secondary. Indemnities for France or Russia, or both, a Polish kingdom, a Balkan United States, the precise number of nations into which Austria-Hungary is to be shattered, the ownership of the east coast of the Adriatic, even the reparation of the infamy by which Denmark was robbed of Schleswig-Holstein—what are these but favourable ground for the art of compromise— The vital points, at any rate for us Westerners, are only three: Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, and disarmament. . . . Stay, there is another. It is vital to Great Britain's reputation that she should accept nothing—neither indemnity, nor colonies; not a single pound, not a single square mile.

WHEN GERMANY IS BEATEN.

Many persons, I gather, find it hard to believe that Prussia will ever admit that she is beaten or consent to her own humiliation. Naturally her conduct will depend upon the degree to which she is beaten. She has admitted defeat and swallowed the leek before, though it is a long time ago. Meanwhile she has forgotten, and her opponents seem to have forgotten also, that though her name is Prussia, she is subject to the limitations of the human race. Out of her prodigious score off little Denmark, her thrashing of Austria—a country which never wins a war—and her victory over France, there grew a legend that Prussia, and therefore Germany, was not as other nations. This legend is contrary to fact. Every nation must yield to force—here, indeed, is Germany's contribution to our common knowledge.

If, in July, 1870, it had been prophesied that France would give up Alsace-Lorraine and pay two hundred millions to get rid of a foreign army of occupation, France would have protested that she would fight to the last man and to the last franc first. But nations don't do these things. If Germany won the present war and fulfilled her dream of establishing an army in this island, we should yield, and we should submit to her terms, we who have never been beaten save by our own colonies,—that is a scientific certainty. And Germany's terms would not be amusing; in their terribleness they would outrun our poor Anglo-Saxon imagination. Similarly, if Germany is beaten, she will bow the head, and to precisely the extent to which she is walloped. We need not worry about that. Were she recalcitrant we need not even murmur in her ear: "What would *you* have extorted, if you'd won?" A gesture of the still uplifted sword would suffice to convince her that facts are facts.

THE PERIL OF PREMATURE PEACE.

Assuming that the tide turns not again, the chances of a thorough, workmanlike commonsense peace can only be imperilled by one thing—the deep desire of France and of Belgium for repose and recuperation. We in England do not know what war is. We have not lived in hell. Our plains have not been devastated, nor our women and children shot, nor our ears deafened by the boom of cannon, nor our cathedrals shelled, nor our land turned into a vast and bloody hospital; and we have not experienced the appalling terror and shame of the foe's absolute dominion in our streets and lanes. We have suffered; we shall suffer; but our suffering is naught and less than naught weighed against the suffering on the Continent. Why, in the midst of a war of unparalleled horror, we grumble if a train is late! We can talk calmly of fighting Germany to a standstill, even if the job takes two years, and it behoves us to talk so, and to prepare for the task; and for myself I am convinced that we could make good the word. But France and Belgium will not use that tone, if Russia does. Once the German armies across the frontiers, the instinctive pressure in favour of peace would be enormous, and considerations of the distant future, of the welfare of our descendants and the progress of mankind, would count little in the scale. In that moment, if it happily comes, our part and Russia's would be to sustain and encourage and salve the supreme victims of fate. A tremendous factor in our favour would be the exhaustion of Germany; and the measure of our power and of the fear we inspire is the furious intensity of Germany's anger against our inconvenient selves. Without us the war could not last beyond the end of this year, and the peace would be unsatisfactory.

And even with us, insisting on our own terms of reconciliation, I do not see how it can last over six months more on anything like the present scale, for the Kaiser, despite his kinship with Deity, can neither create men nor extract gold coins out of an empty hat. Military arguments, in Germany as elsewhere, hold good only for a certain period.

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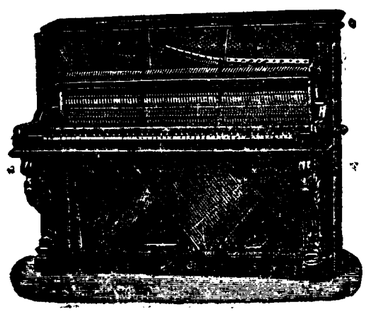

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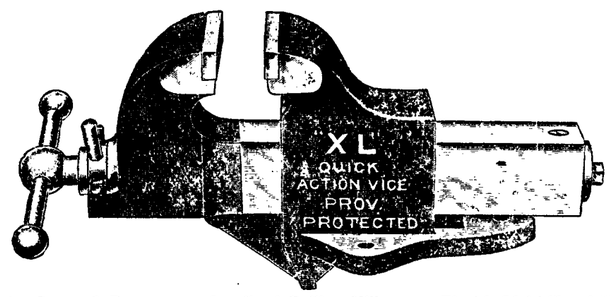

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